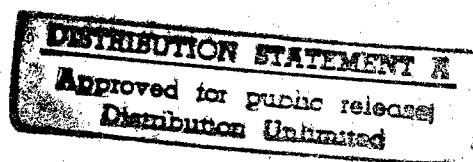


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25 February 1986

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ALBANIA

SHORTCOMINGS IN COOPERATION AMONG ENTERPRISES, MINISTRIES

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Coordination Among Ministries"]

[Text] The workers and specialists of the ministries have improved the level of their organizing and managing work in order to solve, in time, the problems that emerge from the struggle to implement the indicators of the plan and to satisfy better and better the needs of the economy and the people, as recommended by the Twelfth Plenum of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee. Thus, the workers of the Ministry of Construction have always stood beside the builders of the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant in Koman. The organizing and monitoring work of the specialists of the Ministry of Agriculture has been effective in regard to wheat and cotton; this fact is also shown in the good results achieved. Better work has been done by the Ministry of Light Industry and the Food Industry in regard to the preparation of the projects to be built in the years of the coming five-year plan. Such examples exist in every ministry. However, taking into consideration the important tasks assigned by Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visits to Korce, Kolonje, Shkoder and, recently, Gjirokaster districts, a greater intensive work and more determination are required for improving the effectiveness of production, construction and distribution.

The government apparatuses, Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, must be vigilant, methodical and very profitable. To achieve this, the ministry collegiums must carry out a systematic work for the efficiency and continuing training of the cadres. A skilled cadre, politically and ideologically trained, understands the principle of reliance on one's own forces as a struggle, shoulder to shoulder, great socialist solidarity and in cooperation and close collaboration between the ministries for the frontal implementation of the plans. This solidarity and high spirit of cooperation between the ministries and the executive committees of the district people's councils was manifested in the activities to avert the consequences of a severe winter, in the great actions during the harvesting, threshing and collection of wheat, in the efforts that are being done to implement the program of the masses for averting the consequences of an extraordinary drought and so forth.

However, one can still observe manifestations of lack of coordination in the work methods of the ministries. Not unfrequently, one sees that the ministries

have a tendency of shifting the relay race of responsibility to one another instead of struggling to solve the problems. There are tasks and deadlines that call for the replacement of the wooden poles in mines, the introduction of cableways in the transport of goods, the elimination of duplication in the movement of goods and so forth. But, because of lack of coordination between the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Ministry of Constructions, these tasks have not been fully implemented. There are tens of mechanical bases, scattered and under the jurisdiction of the various ministries, that are not utilized in full capacity because of lack of cooperation between them. The so-called technological remains are well known for their great value as raw materials for the food industry; however, they are not being used due to lack of coordination in the study, experimental and construction work. Averting these delays in the execution of the plans requires, on the part of the collegiums of the ministries and of their operational directorates, a wider handling of the problems, stripped of departmental interests, of the struggle of artisan mentality and of empirical practices.

The workers and specialists of the ministries must give more consideration to the solution of the great problems assigned to the economy. This is achieved through the struggle against routine work and slowness. And routine work is combatted through complete knowledge of the situation at the grassroots. Therefore, the party asks the workers of the ministries to come down from the ivory towers of laziness where official letters and circular letters are drafted for every problem that emerges. The issue is that workers must not only go to work as much as possible, but also must not remain as mere observers during their activities. On the contrary, in cooperation with the enterprises and operational sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils, the cooperative managements and the village people's councils, they must solve the problems that emerge. But, what does one observe? Some ministries have increased the number of official letters. There are workers who collect observations on their activities and, later, report them to their superiors. Otherwise, how can one explain the fact that the experience of the Lukove agricultural cooperative in feeding domestic animals in fruit growing areas is not being properly disseminated, that the child care centers of some villages are getting their eggs from the city and that the norms for solar oil consumption in the glass factories are being exceeded and so forth.

It is known that the plan is an entire system of balancing relations and coordinations. Consequently, the balancing method in the drafting and execution of the plans assumes a great importance. But, what happens? There are cases when ministries do not properly coordinate the production plans with the material bases, distribution, transportation or manpower. The Ministry of Industry and Mines, while making changes in the production plans of the mines in Mirdite, did not make corrections in the financial indicators. Here are the consequences: the mine fulfills its plan but comes out with losses. By acting in this manner, difficulties are created in enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. Thus, not unfrequently, some agricultural cooperatives have put themselves in difficulty in regard to the sale of vegetables and

repairing of vehicles. Some products of the food industry are not distributed because of lack of packaging. These shortcomings create difficulties for managerial work in the ministries.

In the struggle against the manifestations of bureaucracy, technocracy and routine work, executing their authority with discipline and working with culture, practical spirit and high feeling of responsibility, the workers and specialists of the ministries will further improve their operational role in management and organization.

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

EFFICIENT INVENTORY MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Prague FINANCE A UVER in Czech No 7, 1985 pp 457-464

[Article by Eng Alfred Sebek]

[Text] The CSSR state plan, the state budget, and the currency plan for 1984 ensued from the successful results achieved in 1983 and expressed society's interest as well as the possibilities of accelerating the dynamics of economic development through a better utilization of intensive growth factors. Already during the first half of 1984 it became evident that the tasks set down by the plan could be made even more progressive and productive. The 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party evaluated the results which our economy had achieved by fulfilling the planned tasks, and established the goal to be reached in 1984--even given a higher initial base --of a minimum 3 percent growth of the national income, and thus to ensure the dynamics of the economy at the level called for in the directives of the 10th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and further improve the efficiency of the national economy.

In accordance with the resolution of the 10th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak Government discussed the report concerned with making the tasks of the state operations plan for the development of the CSSR national economy for 1984 more progressive. It noted that the results achieved in fulfilling the state plan for 1983, as well as the development of the economy during the initial months of 1984, showed a potential for broadening and strengthening the positive results and tendencies when implementing the state plan for 1984. Pursuant to the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 120/1984, the tasks of the state plan for the consumption of fuels and energy, production of brown coal, increasing the effectiveness of exports to non-socialist countries and the share of products of high technological level within the total goods output were strengthened.

Besides making the tasks of the state plan and the economic plans more progressive, goal-oriented tasks over and above the level of the adjusted plans were established for qualitative indicators, particularly for accelerating the growth of labor productivity in adjusted value added by 1 percent, and decreasing the share of the cost of materials by 0.5 percent.

At the same time a goal-oriented task, designed to lower inventories in organizations of the centrally managed industries and the construction industry by 5 billion Kcs, as compared to the levels planned for up to 31 December 1984, was approved. The chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank and the minister of finance were given the task of discussing with the appropriate ministers the means of providing for the implementation for the assigned goal-oriented task aimed at releasing the unused resources in inventories in connection with the screening out of inventories by 31 May 1984. When determining the goal-oriented tasks for individual branches, particular attention was given to

--the exactingness of the tasks designated by the specifications of the operations plan for 1984;

--the presumed utilization of the screened out inventories;

--the potential benefit arising from the realization of the planned substantive measures for decreasing inventories pursuant to the resolution of the CSSR government No. 74/1984;

--to both the general and specific unused resources in the area of inventories from previous years.

The extent of the goal-oriented tasks established for the respective ministries is shown in Table No 1.

| Table 1 | Million Kcs | Of the status of inventories not including NPD and ZS (percent) |
|--|-------------|---|
| Federal ministry of fuels and energy | 300 | 2.0 |
| Federal ministry of metallurgy and heavy machinery | 800 | 1.4 |
| Federal ministry of general machinery | 2,100 | 4.4 |
| Federal ministry of electrical equipment industry | 500 | 2.9 |
| CSR ministry of industry | 400 | 1.1 |
| SSR ministry of industry | 300 | 1.8 |
| CSR ministry of construction industry | 300 | 2.5 |
| SSR ministry of construction industry | 300 | 4.2 |

The establishment of goal-oriented tasks in inventories represented without doubt the most challenging requirement of all those placed on the shoulders of industrial and construction organizations in order to achieve results better than the planned tasks called for. This is proven among other things by the fact that at the time when the goal-oriented task was adopted and set out in detail, that is in May 1984, the inventories in industry and construction were 6.4 billion Kcs higher than the level planned for the end of the year, and in order to fulfill the goal-oriented plan it was therefore necessary to reduce inventories by 11.4 billion Kcs. Such an outcome has never been achieved before. On the contrary, in past years the planned level of inventories has been exceeded: in 1981 to 1983 such excess reached the amount of 12.5 billion Kcs. The acceleration of turnover time for inventories planned for 1984 by 3.4 days has been increased by the establishment of the goal-oriented task to 5.8 days, that is almost 3 days more, than was the actual increase in 1983, when after a number of years we succeeded in shortening the turnover time for inventories in industry and construction.

Ensuring the implementation of the goal-oriented task in inventories has been a demanding task not only for economic organizations and their superior agencies, it also placed increased demands on the State Planning Commission, the federal ministry of finances, and the Czechoslovak State Bank, who shared responsibility for determining these tasks and detailing them to individual ministries. The task of these central agencies stemmed also from the fact that the determination and implementation of the goal-oriented task for inventories are closely linked to the task set forth by the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 74/1984, concerning the results of a review of the effectiveness of measures adopted to promote efficient development of inventories on the basis of a discussion of the report of the CSSR Committee of Public Control in March 1984. The chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank was charged with working out, in cooperation with the deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, the minister of finance, and the minister-chairman of the Committee for Public Control, a proposal for substantive measures for reducing the high level of inventories, and a proposal for improving the effectiveness of instruments designed to ensure lasting optimum development of inventories. The government resolution expected to use in this instance proposals by individual ministers, who were to present toward this end appropriate proposals, including what contribution such proposals would bring toward reducing inventories, expressed in numbers, to the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

To make the release of inventories a lasting feature, important preconditions were to be created also by redefining more accurately the inventory norms, which, according to the resolution of the CSSR Government No 157/1982, was to be accomplished by the end of 1984. To have this phase of redefining the inventory norms result in a concrete contribution to the optimalization of inventories and a release of resources locked in surplus inventories, branches were required to determine differentiated specific tasks for redefining inventory norms for the economic production units and economic organizations.

An important role in enforcing and supporting the acceptance and implementation of the goal-oriented task of reducing inventories was assigned to the

Czechoslovak State Bank. This task of the Bank is derived from the high credit involvement of the bank (50 percent on the average) in covering the cost of inventories, which is connected with the carefully worked out credit mechanism and long-time experience of the bank in this area, as well as from the status of the bank as an agency of social control with a wide network of branches, with whose help the bank is capable of implementing very quickly newly arisen needs and requirements of the center for credit for economic projects.

The activity of the bank in promoting the acceptance and implementation of goal-oriented tasks in inventories has been conducted along two basic paths. In the first place, the object was to develop a broad, convincing, one can say "educational" campaign, which would have a political-organizational impact on influencing the thinking and attitudes of the economic personnel in such a way that they would consider the acceptance and implementation of the goal-oriented tasks to be an important and necessary political and economic task and would approach it as such. The other method of supporting goal-oriented tasks is the utilization of specific economic instruments of the bank, i.e., credits and interests, and institution of appropriate credit agreements concluded with organizations and economic production units in order to give impetus to the interest of organizations and economic production units in accepting and implementing the goal-oriented tasks. It goes without saying that in practice these two phases of the work and activity of the bank are being implemented and utilized in tandem.

The specific impulse for work on guaranteeing implementation of goal-oriented tasks in inventories was the joint letter of the minister-deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, the CSSR minister of finance, and the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, to the ministers of industrial and construction departments. The letter stated the extent of the goal-oriented tasks together with the task of preparing differentiated specifications of them for subordinate economic production units and economic organizations, it requested a proposal for substantive measures for reducing inventories, and expressed the requirement to establish differentiated tasks for strengthening the norms for economic production units and organizations in the upcoming phase of redefining inventory norms. At the same time notice was given of discussions taking place concerning ways to ensure implementation of the goal-oriented task in inventories and other tasks which were described in the letter, between the appropriate general manager of the bank (main branch) and the appropriate deputy minister.

Immediately after the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 120/1984 was adopted, the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank issued a directive which stated the tasks for the organizational subdivisions and units of the bank--from general managers of the bank and main institutions to branch managers--which stemmed from the participation of the bank in strengthening the tasks of the state operations plan and the currency plan for 1984 and designated goal-oriented tasks. As one of its first tasks, the bank was to negotiate with its partners at all management levels of the economic sphere (from ministries to economic production units to organizations) the undertaking of the goal-oriented tasks in inventories, their detailed break-down for subordinate economic production units and organizations, and the working out of

substantive measures toward their implementation. In a number of instances, the bank took a direct part in working out the substantive measures through suggestions and comments, since the proposals of the ministries and their subordinate economic production units and organizations were not always up to a level commensurate with the demands of the tasks. The branch management of the Czechoslovak State Bank headquarters, main institutions and their section departments also took part in preparing the detailed break-down of the goal-oriented tasks for subordinate economic production units and organizations, and through their expertise contributed to having the goal-oriented tasks express to the fullest extent the progressive but realistic possibilities of utilizing unused resources in inventories. Designated goal-oriented tasks for the economic production units and enterprises were at the same time communicated to the appropriate section departments and branches, and it was not a rare occurrence that the personnel of the general management of the economic production units and enterprises first learned of the designation of the goal-oriented tasks and their extent from the bank personnel rather than from their superior agencies.

The quick reaction and the operational approach of the bank in assisting timely introduction of the goal-oriented tasks and measures for their implementation to organizations created conditions where the goal-oriented tasks could be incorporated, together with the more intensely progressive tasks of the economic plans, into the appendices of the credit agreements for 1984, which were concluded among branch sections and the economic production units and among branch offices and enterprises in principle by the end of June 1984. At the same time it was not always easy to push through the acceptance of the detailed goal-oriented tasks; in their arguments during the complicated negotiations, the bank units relied on their knowledge of useable unused resources in inventories based on their own analyses, reviews, and long-time experience of the development of inventories in a ministry, an economic production unit, or an enterprise.

In the area of economic stimulation aimed at assisting the implementation of the goal-oriented tasks, the bank used primarily the method of positive interestedness in lowering credit costs through credit premiums, concurrently with the possibility of increasing the useable amount of accrued wages by 50 percent of the amount of the premium granted. Into the appendices of the credit agreements promises were built-in of credit premiums for accepting and fulfilling the goal-oriented task, up to a maximum given by the rules of the credit policy, which is delimited on one hand to 50 percent of the basic credit rate of the appropriate type of credit, on the other hand up to 10 percent of the benefit achieved through credit premium granted; in such a case, therefore, up to 10 percent of the accepted goal-oriented task, or possibly of the reduction of inventories below planned level actually achieved. The rules for granting credit premiums for fulfilling goal-oriented tasks meant in this respect a considerable broadening and flexibility of credit procedures valid so far for the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, according to which the branches had to request approval of the superior agency of the bank in order to promise and grant credit premiums above the basic credit rate--and what is more important--in branches of industry and construction these procedures basically did not allow the possibility of granting credit premiums in the area of inventories.

The attractiveness of credit premiums for fulfilling the goal-oriented plan and its active use for the advancement of the goal-oriented tasks is proven by the example of the machinery branches (federal ministry of metallurgy and heavy machinery, federal ministry of machinery, federal ministry of electrical equipment), whose organizations were granted, following the evaluation of their results in 1984, credit premiums for fulfilling the goal-oriented tasks in inventories in the amount of more than 60 million Kcs. This is a value 4 times higher than the total volume of credit premiums out of the operational credits in 1984 and it was invoiced as a contingency for 1985. In this respect the bank fulfilled its commitment stemming from the credit agreements to the organizations which fulfilled their goal-oriented task either fully or partially, based on its difficulty and the degree of contribution by the organization, regardless of the fact that a number of economic production units and most of the branches did not fulfill the assigned goal-oriented tasks.

As far as using punitive measures to influence fulfillment of goal-oriented tasks, the bank consistently took the position that acceptance of a goal-oriented task in inventories represents a commitment on the part of the organization to achieve more progressive results than called for in the plan and not fulfilling this commitment could not in itself, therefore, be a reason for applying credit and interest sanctions. Therefore, during the evaluation of the fulfillment of the goal-oriented task, which became an integral part of the quarterly evaluation of the criteria for effective use of credit for the 3rd quarter and all of 1984, the bank responded to cases of non-fulfillment of the goal-oriented task only by a commensurate lowering of the promised credit premium, or--if even a partial fulfillment of the goal-oriented task has not been achieved--by not granting premiums at all. In cases of serious non-fulfillment (for example, when an organization did not work out and did not implement any measures for ensuring a goal-oriented task, when a branch of the bank found inherent flaws in implementation of the goal-oriented task, etc.) the bank took these facts into consideration for a comprehensive control of fulfilling the criteria for an effective use of credit, and established stricter procedures according to the general rules of credit and interest differentiation, with a look at the feasibility of putting the goal-oriented task into operation and the extent of its non-fulfillment.

The measure which was adopted in connection with the more stringent procedures for releasing scheduled unused resources in inventories only to those economic production units which have fulfilled the goal-oriented plan of increasing socially desirable over-plan production, cutting material costs, and saving energy, and which secured financing of higher levels of inventories from accumulated over-plan profits after levies, can also be considered a form of credit pressure to fulfill the goal-oriented tasks. It meant that in 1984 the bank did not grant credit to organizations for an increase of the planned level of inventories which resulted from a possible release of scheduled unused resources, and thus exerted pressure to maintain unused resources at the level of a ministry or an economic production unit, which contributed to reducing the level of inventories below the planned level and to the fulfillment of goal-oriented tasks.

An often debated question of credit practice in the second half of 1984 in connection with the goal-oriented task in inventories was the relationship of the goal-oriented task to the level of credit for inventories, and thus to the fulfillment of the credit plan. In 1984, same as in previous years, credit allowances appropriate to planned levels of inventories were specified. Reducing inventories under the planned level in connection with the goal-oriented tasks had to mean, therefore, also the reduction of the necessary amount of credit for inventories in amounts and terms corresponding to the reductions of inventories below the plan.

Opinions on this subject have been put forth that scheduled credit allowances ought to be reduced by amounts of designated goal-oriented tasks immediately, that is without regard to the reduction of inventories actually achieved. That would put organizations under pressure to fulfill goal-oriented tasks. These suggestions were turned down, because they are not in accord with the concept of the goal-oriented tasks, commitments of the bank contained in the appendices to the credit agreements, or with the principles of the make up of the special purpose operational credits contingent on results of reviews of their material provision according to billing statements. The point was emphasized that the goal-oriented tasks are established outside of the plan, and therefore it is not possible to require organizations in advance to reduced credits by 31 December 1984, without having reports of the actual level of inventories and other resources in circulation by 30 December 1984. It was recommended to the bank branches that when considering the expected unused credit allowances by the end of the year in connection with the goal-oriented tasks in inventories, they return to the scheduling places only the uncontested amounts, that is those credits which were by the end of the term established for returning credit allowances (22 October 1984) already released through actual reductions of inventories, or where fulfillment of the goal-oriented tasks was concretely assured by 30 November 1984 at the latest, and therefore it was certain to be reflected in the adjustment of credit according to the review of material provision of the credit by that date.

One of the basic measures designed to ensure the implementation of the designated plans in the area of inventories was the screening out of inventories, which was carried out by 31 May 1984 on the basis of the task designated by the resolution of the CSSR Government No. 74/1984. When screening out the unused inventories and disposing of them, organizations approached the task in 1984 in a substantially more consistent manner than in previous years. A more thorough screening out and disposition of unused inventories was evidenced by roughly double the increase of the volume of screened out and disposed of inventories as compared with previous years. The basic trend was the effort on the part of the enterprises to use the screening out and disposition of inventories toward fulfilling the goal-oriented task. Together with the task assigned by the resolution of the CSSR Government No 74/1984 it led enterprises to include in the screening out process a substantially wider range of inventories than in previous years; these were mainly auxiliary and overhead materials, replacement parts, materials of general use, etc. A more stringent criteria were used for evaluating the usability of inventories than in the past.

A positive role was played in this also by agencies of the financial and credit system. The federal ministry of finances adopted a measure for resolving the financial economic consequences of reducing screened out unuseable inventories through liquidation by making it possible to raise the share of covering losses caused by physical liquidation of unuseable inventories out of the contingency fund from the current 50 percent of up to 100 percent of the loss, and further to cover losses from physical liquidation of unuseable inventories from the balance of the special compensation fund. The Czechoslovak State Bank cooperated by their active participation in screening out the inventories and disposing of them with the ministries, economic production units and organizations in preparing, carrying out and evaluating the results of the screening process, and thus made an impact on its consistent implementation and a quick disposition of the screened out unused inventories.

The total volume of screened out unused inventories in 1984--including unused inventories carried over from previous years--reached 11.3 billion Kcs in the organizations of industry and construction, that is 5 percent of the total amount of inventories. Of this amount 7.9 billion Kcs, that is 70 percent, was utilized by the end of 1984. In comparison with previous years these results represent a considerably increased intensity of the screening out process of unused inventories and their disposition. Thus, even considering the high volume of the screened out inventories, the remainder of unused inventories carried over to 1985 fell to 3.4 billion Kcs. That it is realistic to consider the possibility of fulfilling the goal-oriented task in inventories by screening out the unused inventories and disposing of them is proven by the fact that the volume of screened out unused inventories exceeded the goal-oriented task more than twice over and that the amount of disposed of screened out inventories was almost 60 percent higher than the designated goal-oriented task called for. A number of enterprises and economic production units (for example, the economic production unit Vitkovice) fulfilled their goal-oriented task in just such a manner, that is by disposing of the screened out unused inventories.

With the coming end of the year, however, as was the case in previous years, appeared efforts on the part of a number of enterprises and economic production units to rationalize in many different ways why the goal-oriented tasks will not be fulfilled as they pledged to do, or even why they are considering exceeding the planned level of inventories. That the fulfillment of the goal-oriented tasks was at considerable risk was indicated also by the overall development of inventories, which, compared for example with the year 1983, suggested that adherence to planned levels toward the end of the year is also threatened--viz. Table No 2

Table No 2. Deviations from the Status of Inventories by 31 December in Industry and Construction

| Month | 1984 | | 1983 | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | Billion Kcs | Percent | Billion Kcs | Percent |
| January | + 1.1 | +0.5 | + 2.0 | +1.0 |
| February | + 4.0 | +1.9 | + 3.7 | +1.8 |
| March | - 1.3 | -0.6 | - 1.1 | -0.5 |
| April | + 3.7 | +1.7 | + 4.4 | +2.2 |
| May | + 5.7 | +2.7 | + 6.1 | +3.0 |
| June | + 0.2 | +0.1 | + 0.9 | +0.4 |
| July | + 8.5 | +4.0 | + 9.0 | +4.5 |
| August | +10.4 | +4.9 | +10.2 | +5.1 |
| September | + 5.5 | +2.6 | + 4.3 | +2.1 |
| October | +10.9 | +5.1 | + 9.7 | +4.8 |
| November | + 9.4 | +4.4 | + 8.6 | +4.3 |

The development of inventories in the second half of 1984 was influenced by exception increases of desirable inventories, which were not counted on either by the plan or the goal-oriented task, in the amount of 4 billion Kcs. Of this amount, 1.6 billion Kcs went for above-plan increase in fuels, 0.4 billion Kcs for above-plan purchases of secondary raw materials, 0.6 billion Kcs for priority desirable imports, 1.4 billion Kcs for creating inventories resulting from adopted government resolutions. These, and other possible exceptional circumstances, which created unforeseen increases of desired inventories, were, according to the report of the federal ministry of finance issued in agreement with the State Planning Commission and the Czechoslovak State Bank, taken into consideration when evaluating the results of economic activities during 1984. At the same time, some organizations showed poor management of inventories (incomplete screening out and disposition of unused inventories, low level of inventory management, uneven production and shipping etc.), which contributed to exceeding the planned levels of inventories by 0.7 billion Kcs.

The planned levels of inventories, reduced by the designated goal-oriented task, were reached only by the CSR and the SSR ministries of construction; other departments reported a lower degree of fulfillment of the goal-oriented task, reflecting in varied degrees primarily the exceptional formation of desirable inventories (for instance, in the case of the federal ministry of fuels and energy inventories of fuels considerably higher than planned, in the case of the federal ministry of general machinery inventories resulting from adopted government resolutions, etc.).

The causes and therefore also the extent of unfulfilled goal-oriented tasks in inventories was concentrated in a relatively narrow range of organizations. According to a survey done by the bank, the goal-oriented task was designated for 774 organizations, of those 511 organizations (66 percent) fulfilled it; when evaluating the results of economic management for 1984 the goal-oriented

task was rated as having been fulfilled, with a tolerance for desirable items of created inventories, in the case of further 104 organizations (13 percent), and in 159 cases (21 percent) it was evaluated as unfulfilled, and this was reflected in the manner of closing the year 1984.

Results actually achieved by organizations of industry and construction in the area of inventories for 1984 most of all confirmed the stimulating effect of goal-oriented tasks. Their designation and effort to achieve maximum implementation together with the dynamics of production brought about an absolute improvement in the use of inventories as has never been the case before. It meant an increase of turn-over time for inventories by 4.5 days, that is 1.1 day faster than was anticipated by the plan. Thus the organizations of industry and construction contributed to stemming the long-time growth of the share of inventories in the created national income to 90 halers per 1 Kcs of the national income. The reduction of inventories in organizations which have fulfilled the goal-oriented task, makes room for the desirable advance supplies for 1985, which contributed not only a continuous flow of supplies for the national economy of fuels and energy during the long persisting hard frosts, but also created conditions for fulfilling the challenging tasks for 1985. Designation of goal-oriented tasks in inventories in 1984 and efforts to fulfill them increased the interest of organizations, economic production units and departments in questions concerning the development and utilization of inventories, and thus created conditions for a further improvement in this area in future years. It provided motivation for a substantially more intensive and broader screening out of unused inventories and their disposition than was the case in previous screenings, and thus contributed to an improved inventory structure.

Because goal-oriented tasks in inventories have not been fulfilled in 1984 by some organizations, the extent of their non-fulfillment is reflected in the detailed break-down of planned tasks for the development and utilization of inventories in the scope of the goal-oriented task established for 1984. Realistic expectations of fulfilling thus designated tasks for the utilization of inventories for 1985 are given primarily by the fact that an overwhelming portion of unfulfilled goal-oriented tasks was the result of desirable advance supplies which ought to be (and in the case of supplies of fuels in particular already were) used for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks for 1985; to this extent, therefore, the originally planned levels of inventories ought to be reduced. Only a smaller portion (roughly 0.9 billion Kcs) is of a longer-term character and therefore planned tasks were not adjusted accordingly. The originally designated task for reducing inventories for industry and construction for 1985 was in accordance with these precepts augmented by 4.8 billion Kcs, and inventories in these branches are therefore to be reduced by 6.2 billion Kcs. Concurrently, the turn-over time will be accelerated by 4.7 days, that is by 0.2 days more, than was achieved in 1984. Credit allowances for operating credit for 1985 were similarly specified, working on the premise that in organizations of the centrally managed industry and construction the planned levels of inventories have been adhered to as of 31 December 1984, that goal-oriented tasks have been fulfilled and consequently that planned operating credits have not been tapped by 31 December 1984. The planned starting point for operating credits (not including credits for unbilled

work and deliveries, which were evaluated separately) is therefore the planned level of those credits up to 31 December 1984, reduced the proportionate defraying of the goal-oriented task in inventories by credit.

The fulfillment of the demanding tasks designated for 1985 in the development and utilization of inventories by the detailed break-down of the state plan, the state budget and the currency plan, has to be guaranteed from the very beginning of the year by effective measures. Toward this end the resolution of the CSSR government No 308/1984 concerning the state operations plan for the development of the CSSR national economy in 1985, laid down the task to ensure that substantive measures for releasing unused resources in inventories which were stipulated in this government resolution, were worked out and included in the economic plans by the central agencies and socialist organizations, with a view to specific conditions in branches and economic production units. Specifications and implementation of the measures and tasks designated for releasing unused resources in inventories at the level of branches, economic production units, and organizations is being monitored by the Czechoslovak State Bank, which assists in their implementation through their credit and interest instruments. In 1985 a new measure was included in the credit procedures, according to which the bank branches grant a credit premium to organizations of 0.5 percent on credit for inventories, if the actual turn-over of inventories in a quarter of 1985 has been faster compared to the turn-over in the corresponding quarter of 1984, assuming that total inventories were lower in 1984. Even in 1985 the bank links the activities of its economic instruments with the personal involvement of its personnel in influencing the formulation and implementation of substantive measures for ensuring the planned development of inventories. On the basis of an evaluation of the results of fulfilling the tasks for utilizing inventories in 1984 and information gained by participating in the preparation and compilation of economic operations plans for 1985, the bank singled out, for instance in the case of machinery branches, 9 economic production units as having serious problems in the area of inventories; the general manager of the bank discussed with them in May 1985 in the presence of the appropriate deputy minister the questions of development and utilization of inventories with a view to evaluating the level of the planned substantial measures for releasing unused resources in inventories. In connection with this the degree of implementation of tasks in the utilization of inventories specified for 1985 was reviewed, and additional measures and procedures of the bank were discussed.

The goal-oriented tasks for reducing inventories and their implementation therefore show the way which will lead to a better utilization of inventories and a release of unused resources which exist in this area. The use of these ways and methods since the beginning of 1985 is creating conditions for fulfilling the demanding, but realistic tasks in the area of inventories as designated by the specifications of the state plan, the state budget, and the currency plan for 1985.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STANDARDIZED REGULATIONS TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF GROUNDWATER

East Berlin FELDWIRTSCHAFT in German Vol 26 No 5 May 85 pp 221-224

[Article by Dr J. Quast, Dr O. Schrock, G. Riesner, Engineer, Research Center for Soil Fertility In Muncheberg of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR; G. Beyer, Engineer, Central Office for the Standardization of Soil Enrichment, VEB Engineering Bureau for Soil Fertility, Bad Freienwalde]

[Text] During the past few years, intense efforts have been undertaken to formulate more productive, more durable, and more economical measures for the regulation of groundwater. They dealt with and deal with as a crucial point of interest a more effective utilization and maintenance of the over 2.0 million hectares of agricultural area with available groundwater regulating installations, including measures for water retention by dams and irrigation with low economic investment. With this objective, in past years important research projects were concluded and, in 1985, were presented in the form of a new unified standardized regulation for the protection of groundwater, ready to be put into practice. In contrast to the present standard of the process of soil enrichment, with the Standard TGL 42812 Soil Fertility, uniform fundamentals for decisions on groundwater regulation regarding the planning, the designing, the construction, the operation, and the maintenance of groundwater controlling systems suitable for location and need are made available. In this case the primacy is given over to the agricultural requirements of a complex but at the same time differentiated soil enrichment of tilled fields. It is provided to make the standard regulations compulsory as of 1 January 1986 for the enrichment of all surfaces requiring water drainage including their dikes and reservoirs.

Standard for Soil Enrichment, Groundwater Regulation (TGL 42812)

The Standard TGL 42812 Soil Fertility, Groundwater Regulation is divided into ten parts:

- TGL 42812/01 - principles
- TGL 42812/02 - fundamentals for agricultural decisions
- TGL 42812/03 - requirements for the investigation and evaluation of the location

TGL 42812/04 - technical conditions for the regulating procedures
TGL 42812/05 - technical requirements for construction components and materials
TGL 42812/06 - systems design
TGL 42812/07 - measurements and determinations
TGL 42812/08 - technical requirements for carrying out the construction
TGL 42812/09 - operating groundwater regulating installations (BWRA)
TGL 42812/10 - maintenance of groundwater regulating installations (BWRA)

The parts of the Standard will be explained in more detail below, which are important to the reaching of agricultural decisions regarding measures to be carried out as well as to the operation and maintenance of groundwater regulating installations.

Principles (TGL 42812/01)

In Part 01 of the Standard, it is determined that in the case of the determination of use limitations of a surface as the result of flooding--or also as the result of drought damage from a too severe dehydration--by the agricultural user on the basis of analyses of the production and yield levels of the surfaces involved, a judgement of the production limitations and the accessible production reserves should be proposed. For this purpose, for example, the new Field Map 1 is to be used.

While evaluating this analysis, it should be checked whether and to which extent the groundwater deficiencies are caused by the use of the surfaces and/or by insufficiently functioning, available groundwater control installations and can be eliminated by qualified operation and maintenance/repairs of the installations. This means a great responsibility for the LPG and the VEG since analyses reported repeatedly that deficiencies in the groundwater budget in many cases are clearly reduced just by proper management of the surfaces, elimination of damaging blockages, as well as by regular servicing and maintenance of the groundwater regulating installations and expensive soil enrichment measures can be saved or reduced.

In the case of water drainage systems with a surface drying effect, testing should be constantly carried out to see whether an alternating utilization of these systems for the retention of water by damming or for reservoir irrigation is possible. It is internationally accepted to set up these systems in such a manner on all sites with soaked surfaces requiring systematic drainage that a too severe dehydration is avoided by dike arrangements and groundwater or the following precipitation, respectively, can be retained for useful purposes. With this type of just water drainage systems that also only drain water from the ground when as a result of drought which exists along with an acute demand for irrigation is abandoned with a transition to a comprehensive "regulation of groundwater." Ideal conditions are given when, with suitable topographical and ground conditions as well as available additional water, a reversal of the drying out process can be carried out as reservoir irrigation. In the GDR, in this area, we have achieved alternating groundwater regulation (GWR) in lowlands, affected by groundwater with the process applied for many years with good

results--a good level when compared internationally. Table 1 clarifies which quantities of water can be retained in the ground when the drainage process is stopped, upon reaching the water removal goal of about 0.6 m under the surface by the emplacement of dikes. In the case of groundwater in sand, in comparison with a dehydration to be expected without dikes about 1.0 m under the surface, for example, over 100 mm and, in the case of water meadow mud, 20 to 25 mm groundwater can be retained. If consideration is also given to the retention of the following precipitation and to making it more available for plants on the basis of more favorable osmotic tension conditions than in drainage systems that cannot be diked, the importance of dike and reservoir irrigation becomes convincingly clear. Furthermore, in Section 01 of the Standard, it is determined that the requirements for investment measures for groundwater regulation are to be derived from the highest yield expectations of the field in question. The experience of the personnel at the site should be used toward reaching this goal. The fields are to be walked during the wet periods accompanied with representatives of the LPG, VEG, MG [Soil Enrichment Association] and VE [Accounting Unit] soil enrichment operations. With this it should be assured that indications that have become visible over the years in the water cycles of a parcel of land are considered and expensive soil enrichment is then carried out only when damage reducing measures for field and plant, maintenance measures, agricultural soil fertility measure along are insufficient. In any case, the level must be reached where soil enrichment investments remain limited always to that surface section where they are final. Particularly for heterogeneous sites for many years now this principle of required drainage/partial surface drainage is applicable with high economical advantage. Table 2 contains examples of the possible surface reduction of expensive moisture enrichment of soil with consideration of the different site requirements compared with the usual soil enrichment practice in the past. On heterogeneous sites average reductions of the required drainage surface can be obtained up to 20 to 30 percent. In comparison with the earlier solutions to the problem with an annual drain construction capacity of 32,000 ha a gain of construction capacity of about 5,000 ha drainage could be realized annually.

Fundamentals for Agricultural Decisions (TGL 42812/02)

Section 02 introduces the bases for reaching agricultural decisions. From operational economical data to be provided by socialistic agriculture, the need can be shown for the application of agricultural and moisture soil enrichment measures for groundwater regulation. For the judgement of existing limitations derived from the groundwater budget, the production and yield levels must be analyzed with regard to field and operations. The evidence from the wet fields according to the extent of wetting, intensity of wetting, and mainly periods of wetting, but also the fields with damage from dryness as the result of too severe drying out by existing installations and the level of the yield reduction caused by this, should be in the foreground. The soil fruitfulness figures of the fields in question and the ill effects derived from the groundwater budget should be estimated by means of a balance sheet type of comparison. From the results of the analysis an evaluation of the discernible production limitations is to be undertaken, and by means of the comparison with approximate values derived from the site

the available production reserves can be proven. The harvest reserves on the individual parcels of land are particularly to be judged whether or not, agricultural and horticultural as well as operationally economical measures and/or soil enrichment suffice or moisture enrichment measures are a compelling prerequisite for the activation of other intensification factors. In Section 02 the agricultural objectives of the groundwater regulation are also determined. With reference to the desired groundwater levels in contrast to the results so far a simplification is carried out with consideration of the differentiation found under actual conditions. A maximum allowable wetting period of ten days in contrast to the comparison fields not requiring drainage is determined as safe to plants and economically acceptable.

The carrying out of economical solutions suitable to the needs for groundwater regulation requires the characterization and definition of the areas in need. Particular importance is given to finding the causes of wetting with consideration of the estimated intrinsic value within the framework of the site survey and evaluation. Along with the delimitation of the fields needing soil enrichment the factors necessary for measurement of the groundwater regulatory process are to be obtained. Precise field delimitation and exact definition of the site parameters applicable to the measurements decisively determine the economical and drainage efficiency of the groundwater regulating measures provided.

Requirements for the Examination of the Location and Evaluation (TGL 42812/03)

In Section 03 the requirements are fixed that are to be applied to the site survey. They found their formulation in the new edition of the Standard TGL 24300 "Site Survey of Soils."

TGL 42812/04 through 42812/08

The Sections 04 through 08 of the Standard regulate the application conditions for procedures, the requirements regarding technical elements, the system model, the measurement, and the carrying out of the groundwater regulating measures. They pertain mainly to the soil enrichment operations; their information is, however, also significant for the soil enrichment specialists in the LPG, VEG, MG, and WTZ [Scientific-Technical Center] in order to be able to estimate better the possibilities and application limitations of technical measures as the basis for reaching decisions. In contrast to technical and process solutions to date in TGL 42812 the following were put into practice for the first time:

- mole drainage for drying and irrigating of deep, low lying marshlands,
- surface drying with controlled sludge sedimentation,
- collected water diversion with percolation through the soil,
- mole loosening in combination with the percolation drainage for the drying out of cohesive, mineral lowland sites soaked by groundwater and retained water,
- deep ploughed, sand covering cultivation for the water regulation of impervious, level land, low lying marshes.

The application criteria for the soil improving, deep loosening were made more precise on the basis of data from long years of investigation. The

deep breaking up of the soil as a rule is afterwards not to be repeated within the framework of the process combination for the dike style of soil reclamation during the normal period of use of the installations. Blockages in the upper soil are to be eliminated by loosening the soil on a top soil basis. The determinations on carrying out the construction brings the assurance of a high quality of all construction work in the foreground. Along with detailed procedures for the maintenance and determination of the construction quality which is to be provided to the contract provider together with the subsoil firmness, the synchronization of the conclusion of construction freedom deserves special attention since the soil relationships to the time of construction are a decisive factor on the efficacy and duration of groundwater regulating installations.

Table 1. Approximate values for layered water quantities as a function of the groundwater level in accordance with TGL 42812/09 in mm.

| (1) Höhe der Schicht ü. d. Grund- wasser- spiegel m | Substrat (2) | | Torf (7) | | Substanzvolumen, Vol% | | | |
|---|--------------|------|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|------|-----|
| | Sand | Salm | Auen- lehm | Auen- ton | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | | | | |
| 0,9-1,0 | 31 | 21 | 5,2 | 3,8 | 38,0 | 19,0 | 12,5 | 9,3 |
| 0,8-0,9 | 31 | 20 | 5,1 | 3,7 | 36,0 | 18,0 | 12,0 | 8,8 |
| 0,7-0,8 | 30 | 19 | 5,0 | 3,5 | 34,5 | 17,0 | 11,5 | 8,4 |
| 0,6-0,7 | 30 | 17 | 4,9 | 3,3 | 32,0 | 15,5 | 10,5 | 7,8 |
| 0,5-0,6 | 29 | 14 | 4,6 | 3,0 | 30,5 | 14,5 | 9,5 | 7,1 |
| 0,4-0,5 | 27 | 11 | 4,2 | 2,6 | 27,5 | 13,0 | 8,5 | 6,5 |
| 0,3-0,4 | 24 | 7,5 | 3,5 | 2,1 | 24,5 | 11,5 | 7,5 | 5,5 |
| 0,2-0,3 | 18 | 4 | 2,5 | 1,3 | 20,0 | 9,0 | 5,5 | 4,0 |
| 0,1-0,2 | 4 | 2 | 1,3 | 0,7 | 13,5 | 5,5 | 3,0 | 2,0 |
| 0 -0,1 | 2 | 0,5 | 0,4 | 0,2 | 6,0 | 3,0 | 1,5 | 1,0 |

Key:

1. Height of the layer above the groundwater level
2. Substrate
3. Sand
4. "Salm"
5. Meadow mud
6. Meadow clay
7. Peat, Substance Volume, Percent by Volume

Table 2. Surface reduction through differentiated utilization of processes during draining in comparison with earlier project solutions (evaluation of sample installations for groundwater regulation. VEB Engineering Office for Soil Enrichment, 1984).

| Meliorationsobjekt | StG | StR | alte Lösung | neue Lösung | | (6) | Flächen- |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | davon Dränung | Naßstellen- entwässerung ha | reduzierung (alte-neue Lösung) (7) |
| | | | ha | ha | ha | | |
| Strasburger Mühlbach Bez. Neubrandenburg | 3 | D4 a2 D5 a3 | 159 | 84 | 70 | 14 | 1:0,5 |
| Lübstorf Bez. Schwerin | 4 | D5 b1 | 170 | 75 | 33 | 42 | 1:0,4 |
| Stangenhagen Bez. Potsdam | 8 | D2 b | 63 | 32 | 29 | 3 | 1:0,5 |
| Walpernhain Bez. Gera | 14 10 11 | L5 b2 AL 3a5 | 37 | 31 | 9 | 22 | 1:0,8 |
| Heiligenhagen Bez. Rostock | 4 | D5 b1, b3 | 332 | 112 | 112 | | 1:0,3 |
| Radegast Bez. Rostock | 2 | D4-D5 | 225 | 100 | 100 | | 1:0,4 |
| Alt-Kaebelich Bez. Neubrandenburg | 2-3 | D4-D5 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1:0,6 |

Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Area of soil enrichment | 5. New solution thereof draining |
| 2. State Gazette | 6. Drying of wet sites |
| 3. State Register | 7. Surface reduction (old new |
| 4. Old solution | solution) |

With the choice of favorable construction deadlines only a compromise can be reached between the requirements of the production of plants and soil enrichment. The specific conditions of use of processes and technologies, whose observance guarantees the full efficiency of the installations, must be met more fully than heretofore.

Operating and Maintaining Groundwater Regulating Installations (TGL 42812/09 and 42812/10)

With Section 09 of the Standard the operation of the groundwater regulating installations is arranged in a compulsory manner. For the first time with TGL 42812/09, the operation according to installation specific service directions is required for all groundwater regulating installations, and decisions on yield increasing, water saving operations of dike and reservoir systems are provided. The users of reclaimed fields have to guarantee the operation of groundwater regulating installations according to the service directions applicable to that location and to adhere to the field related plans for the highest yield as provided in these requirements and restrictions for the agricultural utilization of the fields. After the conclusion of the springtime preparations, all the suitable drainage systems are to be dammed and technologically required subsidences for the following

cultivating, harvesting, and required work are to be begun under consideration of the microscopic surface features and the actual precipitation events at the earliest two to three weeks before the end. It is furthermore determined that an effective operational dam service has unconditional priority for maintenance measures. Further decisions on the maintenance of groundwater regulating installations are contained in Section 10 of the Standard. With these decisions above all a regular and expert control and maintenance should be assured. The decisions on the documentation of the work carried out are also important.

For the assurance of a high efficacy of groundwater regulating measures with all their variations along with their concentration on the needy fields and on the application of the most effective processes for that site a more serious view of the agricultural requirements with an eye on the total operation is necessary. Designs for groundwater regulation require an agreement with the other measures for an increase in soil fertility. The necessary construction freedom to a great extent is to assure for times in which no or only slight harvest losses must be given consideration and in which crop rotation changes caused by procedures must be avoided. Preparation, construction, and use of groundwater regulating installations for this reason must be carried out on the basis of operationally economical project sites, whose preparation must precede the technical planning.

On the whole, with the new standardized regulations for groundwater, a procedure is made available that incorporates the advanced international position in this area. As particularly important for the success of measures to be carried out is the decision consequently oriented to the differentiated site requirements under the controlling involvement of the agricultural contract grantor. This sets high demands on the soil enrichment specialists in the LPG and VEG and is irrevocably connected with the arrangement of the groundwater regulating measures in the complex processes to increase the soil fertility and plans for the highest yields with regard to the field. For the changeover to the new standardized regulations a comprehensive educational program was carried out in 1985, in which above all the delegated associates in the WTZ were also drawn into the efforts. Furthermore additional sample sites are being prepared for which a scientific control and evaluation will be carried out over many years.

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ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGY TO ASSUME GREATER ROLE IN WATERWORKS

Exemplary Models Cited

East Berlin WASSERWIRTSCHAFT/WASSERTECHNIK in German Vol 35 No 6, Aug 85
pp 124-125

[Article by Rolf Wernecke, Engineer, VEB Waterworks and Waste
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[Text] Based upon the directives of the 10th Party Congress of the SED the representative of the President of the Ministerial Council and Minister for Environmental Protection and Waterworks in 1981 delivered the mandate to develop exemplary models for the automation of waterworks installations and processes using modern sensor and control systems. The work in the area of automation in this case was directed at the following crucial points:

1. Increase in the reliability of the supply and the quality of the water supply and waste water processing through control and regulation of the supply and removal processes corresponding to the situation in question and better information on the course of the process in installations and supply systems.
2. Increase in the performance of waterworks installations and systems through automation of the course of treatment and thereby saving investments.
3. Increase in work productivity of the service personnel through reduction of routine jobs and thereby a saving of man-hours.
4. Reduction in the use of materials and energy in the supply process through the optimization of the course of the processing.

For this

- a set-up favorable to automation of the technological installations was to be established,
- system models for the automation of waterworks installation and processes were to be worked out,
- the utilization of modern electrical and measuring-controlling-regulating technology from industry was to be assured,
- branch specific automation equipment utilizing the microelectronics in the VEB Combine Water Technology and Waterworks Planning was to be developed and to be produced,

- process analyses as the basis for the best possible utilization of the automation models and techniques were to be carried out,
- performance capacities for the operation and the maintenance of the automation installations were to be built up and the automation strategy for the period of 1981-1985 was to be worked out.

For the processes of water supply and waste water treatment automation solutions were first to be developed, that corresponded to these mandates and at the same time became suitable for the growing demands for lower costs, higher quality, and short periods of time for realization.

The authorized plants were successful during the current five-year plan for 1981-1985 with the automation of the waterworks installations and processes utilizing modern control and surveillance systems in realizing the first important partial solutions that will determine the level of automation for the five-year plan for 1986-1990.

With this one of the first steps for the construction of automated process computer assisted pipeline systems was achieved in the sample designs of Berlin, Karl Marx City, Magdeburg, in the long-distance water supply of Elbaue-Ostharz, in the waterworks of Colbitz and Dresden-Hosterwitz, in the sewage treatment plants of Berlin-Nord, Cottbus, and Magdeburg-Gerwisch.

In the supply systems of Berlin and Magdeburg--starting with the development of the required measured value sources for obtaining the primary data, the long-distance transport systems, the pipeline model, the command management model up to the setting up of the central surveillance--important pre-requisites for the applications of microcomputers were worked out. In Magdeburg and Karl Marx City with the testing of the remote control system "Aquatrans" was begun over radio and cable communications.

The level approaching the process was automated. This applies particularly to the filter controls.

In the case of all sample designs important data were obtained and early experience gathered. With the introduction of these modern automation solutions the technical strategy proved itself in particular. It assures the necessary course of gaining experience for the automation of our endeavors during the 1990's. The transfer of important tasks to the Pioneer Youth Collectives was significant.

The working out of waterworks development plans was a necessary prerequisite for the stepwise rise in the level of automation.

On the whole a single applicable system with great reliability and a form adaptable to automation for waterworks installations is to be programmed on the basis of these development plans.

For the realization of the desired solutions to the management of the processes in all user operations the complex utilization of experts in water distribution, in automation technology, in electrical and microcomputer

technology, in modern remote control technology must be guaranteed. The operation must be authorized by supervisors with the power of decision, if possible by the director of the plant itself.

A problem still to be solved is the sufficient disposition or automation of sensors, particularly for the processes of waste water treatment, and the use of remote control and long-distance relay technology specific to that branch of the economy in its totality.

On the whole, it can indeed be said that the authorized pilot operations that have developed the necessary process analyses, subjects, and projects, were provided with the necessary capacity for planning. This was started with the education and advanced education of the designers, the service and maintenance personnel for these new automation solutions. With this, the Chamber of Technology Association for Water has cooperated authoritatively. Through the disposition of the hardware needed to date and to the greatest extent through software developed in-house, the work mandate of the Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management is to be regarded as fulfilled in this period of the five-year plan.

The energy-optimal, frictionless, automatic processing method of the plants or systems under constant assurance of the supply in quantity and quality was defined as the long-term automation goal. The comprehensive theoretical performances needed for this provide among other things for important process analyses, the prognosis model for the predetermination of the demand to be really expected as a guiding value, the process model to assure the optimum control of all the partial processes corresponding to the demand really to be expected or the yield, respectively, the groundwater management model for the long-term assurance of an optimum regulated management variant.

The optimum automatic processing operation is not extended to only isolated system elements but to the processing operation of whole supply and removal areas. To this end further comprehensive, theoretical investigations are needed.

The pipeline network models to be developed are important bases for the views of the network system. The hardware being planned must support them. This can occur through corresponding capacity reserves for endeavors in perspective, potential bonding possibilities to subordinate control computer, and possibilities for the graphing and evaluation of measurements in order to support the construction of models and to support the measurements obtained as analytical bases for further efforts.

On the whole it was recognized that the area of application of modern automation technology has become very large and with the computer supported processes new generations of the means of production are being prepared. They stretch from the process assurance, i.e., from the maintenance of operating conditions even in the case of non-predictable disturbance effects through the flexible automation, to exacting control operations, biotechnical processes, and substitute solutions for failures of components of the system.

Accordingly, automation technology has become a cross-sectional discipline whose application and utilization in the meantime have reached all areas of our plants. At the same time it became an integration factor for many scientific disciplines and for their introduction into our daily practice. With this the close cooperation between research and practice becomes clear.

Automation technology is a key technology for the following decade, i.e., for the 1980's and the 1990's, in order to be able to use optimally new basic technologies with the aid of the whole micro- and biotechnology. The advanced automation and computer technology presents herewith a challenge to human creativity. It assures the fulfillment of the supply efforts assigned to us with the greatest assurance and simultaneous reduction in the necessary investment. Through automation technology, the whole supply or removal process can be optimized stepwise.

With this process optimization, we comprehend the determination of planned quantities to be sought and their realization at the lowest possible costs and to a great extent protection of the installations as well as immediate warnings in the case of developing interferences. In this manner the rate of failure of individual pieces of equipment should be reduced and a high degree of availability of all installations should be achieved.

The process computer in the first stage of consolidation watches over all the processes of the plant. In the waterworks and sewage treatment plants it controls, regulates, and optimizes all the individual work areas and effects also their optimum coordination.

Its tasks comprise the following:

- controlling and optimization of the groundwater supply,
- controlling and optimization of the preparation of drinking water,
- controlling, regulating, and optimization of the supply of drinking water particularly into the pipeline network depending upon the demand at the pressure provided,
- controlling and optimization of the energy demand and the possible application of necessary chemicals as well as the assurance of the optimum utilization of the tanks.

The functions cited above are necessarily coupled to each other. They interlock and must be included in the plans for the carrying out of the processes within the whole strategy.

For the fully automatic operation of a waterworks or a sewage plant a complete data recording is a requirement. In this case the fundamental rule applies: as little data as possible but as much as is needed in order to control the process optimally.

A particular goal for automation in sewage treatment plants is a reliable procedure of the process with a high degree of purification through adaptation to the constantly changing influent and operating conditions. As a

rule, energy economies and other cost reducing actions are connected to this. With the increased equipping with apparatus for measuring, regulating, and controlling the continued flow of information as well as the resulting operations of the sewage treatment process were transferred from human hands to a computer. In this manner human inadequacies are by-passed to a great extent.

Here too the highest degree of automation can be reached if all partial processes and course of operations can be checked using measurement technology and controlled or regulated with a computer.

For 1986 to 1990 it is provided that the automation of a plant managing a product group covers all the tasks regarding this, coordinates and computes. Together with the Professional Committee on Operating Computer Technology of the KDT it will work dedicatedly for the carrying through of the technical strategy for automation of the water management installations--the decisive factor for the assurance of the whole assignment. Along with the introduction and testing of data from the research and development as well as the working out of the crucial points of the intensification the following applies: the results and knowledge of automation examples in waterworks, sewage treatment plants, as well as water supply systems should be generalized.

With the further outlining of our own material-technical basis it will become possible to develop and to formulate an automation system unique to this branch of the economy.

The main goals consist of raising the reliability of supply under the conditions of economical handling of energy materials work resources as well as demand quantities, the comprehensive evaluation of the waste products, the environmental protection, and the improvement of the operation.

The working out of the solution itself is to be conducted rigidly by the director involved on the basis of the proper duty book. In this case also the involvement of special supervisors who cooperate according to plan with all those involved.

To date we have advanced best and fastest in those areas--building upon careful process analyses--where partial solutions have been worked out stepwise, and have been grounded, defended, and generally introduced with the workers in place.

[Paper read on the occasion of the Scientific-Technical Seminar "Automation in Water Management" on the 29th and 30th of May 1985 in Neubrandenburg]

Conference Specifies Goals

East Berlin WASSERWIRTSCHAFT/WASSERTECHNIK in German Vol 35 No 6, Aug 85 p 125

[Article by Rolf Wernecke, Engineer, VEB Water Supply and Wastes Processing, Magdeburg]

[Text] The Water Professional Society and the Administration of the Neubrandenburg area KDT presented jointly with the main plant of the product

group of computer and electronics technology, the VEB WAB Magdeburg, the Scientific-Technical Seminar "Automation in Water Management" in May 29-30, 1985. Even in water management automation is an economic and social requirement.

The solution to this comprehensive endeavor requires

- utilization of measuring equipment, control and surveillance technology corresponding to the highest world standard,
- automation of information processing and supply systems,
- further development of a single control system for water management,
- checking and regulation of the steps of the process of drinking water production and treatment of waste water, as well as
- processing of complex supply systems to correspond to the demand situation,
- optimization of the procedure of the systems through the utilization of the most modern process computer,
- limitation of the utilization of energy and materials with full certainty of the supply endeavors.

Starting with this expert proposals on solutions for the long-term fulfillment of these task requirements were made. In this connection the application of the most modern automation models and the first proposals for a program for the domestic development and automation and measurement technology as well as their maintenance were discussed. The KDT too could guarantee support for the short-term solution of all the tasks.

In the papers, fundamental goals for the automation of water management as viewed by the Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management state and development of automated information systems for the management of water as viewed by the Institute for Water Management, experience, results, and additional goals for sample models of automation and process control, the state of development of computer and electronics technology, and the application of the most modern means of automation were explained.

The speakers presented the most modern automation models for combined systems and for the sewage treatment plant of Berlin-Nord.

Guest speakers from the CSSR, the UkSSR, and Bulgaria reported on application experience and further goals with the utilization of process computers.

For the evaluation of the seminar exchanges of referenced experience for the generalization of the results from sample models should be carried out and the annual course of instruction on automation of waterworks installations should be advanced.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Janusz Debinski: "Joint Technologies, Joint Products"]

[Text] Polish-Czech scientific cooperation in the field of electronics is developing very well. It has yielded, among other things, joint production of the "Diament" tape recorder and picture tubes for color television sets. This cooperation will be expanded further in the near future.

On 17 October a meeting of the joint Poland-Czechoslovakia intergovernmental commission dealing with these matters was held in the Office of Scientific and Technical Progress and Applications in Warsaw. An agreement on future cooperation and coproduction between our two countries was signed by undersecretaries of state W. Vokalka and W. Grudzewski.

Following are several examples of the fields in which we will cooperate:

The Kasprzak Radio Factories in Warsaw, which produce common electronic items, together with Tesla in Bratislava, will jointly develop and produce compact-disks and VHS format video cassette recorders. Kasprzak will produce the drive mechanisms for these recorders and the Czechs will manufacture the electronic subassemblies.

The Scientific Production Center for Unutra-Cemi Semiconductors in Warsaw is also entering into joint production agreements with the CSSR. As a result of joint research, a new family of microprocessors, bipolar TTL-8 and 16-bit, will be produced, as well as 64-kilobyte semiconductor memories. It is expected that 32-kilobyte microprocessors will be produced later on. These elements will be used by the computer industry in the development of optoelectronics and microwave engineering.

The establishment of a Polish-Czech design team early next year, to be based at ELWRO in Wroclaw and VUMS in Prague, will help to modernize integrated circuits. Among its achievements will be a division of specialization in the manufacture of specific types of dynamic 64-kilobyte RAM and 64-kilobyte EPROM types of semiconductor memories. This cooperation will also facilitate the preparation of documentation for the already available equipment for production of Winchester-type and optical disk memories.

The already good cooperation between the Unitra-Polcolor Picture Tube Factories in Warsaw with the Roznawa Tesla will also expand. As is well known, we purchased a license for color picture tubes from the American firm, RCA, and the Czechs obtained a similar license from the Japanese firm, Toshiba. Experience showed, however, that this did not make cooperation impossible. It will be expanded further by the already established joint design office. The result of this will be a new type of picture tube for color television sets and for electronic computer equipment, i.e., computer graphics.

The experts on the mixed commission also spoke of the urgency to accelerate work on the preparation of an international agreement on cooperation regarding "comprehensive" automation and robotization of production processes in the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic. The pertinent sector-branch offices should sign a detailed agreement no later than June of next year.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA TO INCREASE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade (PAP)--PAP correspondent, Tadeusz Sapocinski, writes as follows: A trade agreement was signed in Belgrade between the government of the Polish People's Republic and the Union Executive Council (government) of the SFRY on mutual deliveries of commodities during 1986-1990.

The value of deliveries in the next 5 years will amount to approximately \$5 billion, which is an increase of approximately 60 percent. This large increase in sales will be possible mainly due to good cooperation, particularly coproduction and specialization in the machinery industry.

The greatest potential for coproduction and specialization is in the electronics, eletroengineering, cable, and automotive industries, in the production of tractors and farm machinery, machines for the light and food industries, and household appliances. Further cooperation in raw and other materials is also anticipated. It is planned, for example, that we will receive corn and aluminum in exchange for Polish coal, mainly coking coal.

Of market items, it is anticipated that the following will be imported from Yugoslavia: footwear, linens, worsteds, cloth, shirts, knit goods, and furniture, i.e., those goods which are in short supply on our domestic market. The SFRY will expand the range of printing services for Poland (the publication in Yugoslavia of books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc.). Another form of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation will be the exchange of various items between the department stores of both countries.

The trade agreement for the years 1986-1990 was signed by Tadeusz Nesterowicz, the minister of foreign trade, for the Polish side, and the union secretary for foreign trade, Milenko Bojanic, for the Yugoslav side.

A commercial protocol for 1986 was also signed in Belgrade. Commodity turnovers next year are to amount to over \$900 million, which will be an increase of over 15 percent as compared to the plan for the current year.

During his visit in the SFRY, Minister Nesterowicz met with Spasoje Medenica, member of the government and co-chairman of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

TRADE PICTURE WITH CHINA SURVEYED

Warsaw POLITYKA (POLITYKA EKSPORT-IMPORT Supplement) in Polish 2 Nov 85 pp 13, 14

[Article by Jerzy Kleer]

[Text] During a 10-day visit in Peking and Shanghai I saw more Polish 126p Fiats than pregnant Chinese women. This is not an observation of sweeping value except that it tells us that from time to time a Polish product is seen in the larger cities of China, and mostly it is an automobile. Thus far there have not been too many such products, but slowly we are beginning to be noticed on this market as a trade partner.

Sudden Leap

An unusual acceleration of trade between the Polish People's Republic and the PRC is now occurring. Let us recall that in 1980 total turnovers amounted to almost 456 million Swiss francs (in which we settle our accounts with China). The following year, a drop of over 50 percent, to 215 million, was recorded. After that, there was a gradual approach to the 1980 level. In 1984, total exchange amounted to 537.2 million Swiss francs. However, trade agreements and barter transactions for the current year envisage an aggregate exchange of 1,621 million Swiss francs. This means that the previous year's turnovers were tripled and an unprecedented figure was attained. This is important not only as it relates to bilateral relations, but also to Polish foreign trade in general. In a certain sense, a new and large market has appeared, and it is a market from which we can import badly needed raw materials and other products, beginning with fluorite, tungsten ore, antimony, and ending with tea, rice, pork, cotton, and soya and sesame seeds. The first question, therefore, which should be asked is: Do we know the Chinese market and do the Chinese know enough about our capabilities. This question is especially important because the 5-year trade agreement signed in May of this year envisages total turnovers valued at approximately 9 billion Swiss francs, i.e., over \$4 billion. The People's Republic of China will be in the top 10 of Poland's important trade partners.

In the last few years there were considerably more commercial contacts, but still this was market penetration by only several dozen or maybe a few hundred people. Quite naturally, they did not learn a great deal, particularly since

the individual provinces have a right to enter into transactions independently, although with the knowledge and consent of Peking, i.e., the central-level authorities. Also, Poland's exporting capabilities are not revealed very clearly in China, especially to the managements of the large enterprises, branches, or provinces. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and some top-level institutions have a better understanding of matters. But both sides have a long way to go before they have a deeper grasp of each other's problems. As for us, awareness that there is a large sales market out there is not enough. Obviously, the Chinese market is enormous, but we must take into account its peculiarities and priorities, and foreign competition.

Learning More About Each Other

We can argue about whether or not trade shows are the best way to reach a potential buyer, or whether they present a trade and coproduction offer in a clear and concrete manner. Much has been written on this subject and all of the pro and con arguments have been set forth. Nevertheless, no one in the world, and in any case, no one who is dependent on the expansion of trade, is failing to participate in various types of fairs and exhibits. Therefore, maximum use should be made of this form of exposure, especially if for many years one has been absent from a given market. And that, really, is the case of Poland, which, after an absence of 24 years, participated in a trade exhibit in Peking on 10-19 September 1985. A great deal of praise is due the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, which organized this participation.

I do not wish to write a report on the exhibit, but in connection with it, I would like to present several thoughts. It was different from the exhibits we displayed in the Soviet Union or other socialist countries. Two features made it different: First, it was primarily of a promotional-survey nature. Thirty-four Polish foreign-trade enterprises made general presentations of their export offers. It was difficult to predict which of them would be successful in placing their goods on the Chinese market and which would not. For some, this was their first contact with an unfamiliar market, one for which all firms of any significance in world trade and all countries are competing. In this context, I would like to quote from a publication issued by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. This is the Chinese counterpart of our Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. In 1984, 80 delegations from 30 countries visited this institution--a total of 980 people. They included the following: From Japan, 374; from Great Britain, 69; from the United States, 51; from Sweden, 54; from Mexico, 52; from France and Switzerland, 40 each; from the socialist countries, from 12 (Bulgaria) to 2 (Czechoslovakia). There were 3 people from Poland. Was this not too few? Of course, these were not the only trade missions, but only those which made contact with such an incredibly important institution.

As for the socialist countries, three of them exhibited in Peking before the Poles did: Czechoslovakia and Hungary in 1984 and Bulgaria in 1985. There is no question, therefore, that we came in a little too late with our offer.

Second, this was a closed exhibit, an exposition for specialists, for those who are part of the decisionmaking circles of various importance. It was seen by approximately 40,000 people. This was a shock to the Polish exhibitors for

they were accustomed to crowds in other countries. But as the deputy chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Liu Shaoshan, said, "everyone was there who should have been there." Meaning those whose participation can contribute in some degree to a revival of trade with Polish enterprises. Because the small number of viewers aroused some reservations, we should cite at least two arguments presented by the Chinese, who as the host party did not fully meet their commitment that 60,000 people will visit the exhibit. The first argument: From the trading point of view, opening the exhibit to the public would have had no significance at all. On the contrary, allowing one million inhabitants of Peking to pass through the exhibit might only have threatened its normal operations, and the effect on transactions concluded now and in future would have been nil. The imitative effect, at least in those fields in which our export offer was made, thus far does not operate in China. The second argument: It is true that the number of persons belonging to the decisionmaking circles greatly exceeds the number of those visiting the exhibit, but the circle of guests, for all practical purposes, is limited to the residents of Peking or those from nearby areas. Dr Slawomir Okon, the director of the exhibit, told me that the Chinese said very frankly that it was not possible to draw people who might be interested in the exhibit from the outlying provinces for at least three reasons. First, it is not easy to obtain a train ticket for a trip that often might take 48 hours. I can fully confirm this argument because, I, too, had trouble with tickets in traveling through China. Second, a written order for business travel (with reimbursement of travel expenses) must be issued, and third, hotel accommodations must be obtained. None of these conditions is easy to fulfill because the Chinese have become a nation of travelers. Economic reform has created a desire to relocate to other parts of the country on an unprecedented scale. And add to this several million tourists...

Perhaps the solution lay in what Kazimierz Pisz, advisor to the Bank of Skilled Craft Industries and Trade, said: "The exhibit should have been held in the majority of the provinces, and at least in those which already have direct trade contacts with Poland." But can we afford this, considering not only the costs but also our actual export capabilities. Personally, I doubt it.

Peculiarities of the Market

An eight-fold increase in turnovers, as compared with 1981, which Polish-Chinese trade will probably record this year, may dizzy some heads. It may be said that this elation is justified, but the question is, what next? Are we really prepared for this size of exchange with the Chinese? Prepared from every standpoint: organizational, psychological and production capacity? Judging from conversations which I had with many representatives of our economy not in Poland but on Chinese soil, the answer to this question is not very optimistic. Let me quote the statement of someone who knows the Chinese market well: "We have a great potential on this market, at least to the year 2000. The agreements signed have established the necessary framework and the Chinese have done everything, or almost everything, so that exchange and cooperation will expand. Now everything depends on us, everything is in our hands. But I am afraid that we are prepared for turnovers on the order of 0.5 billion, and not 2 billion Swiss francs." I am inclined to agree with this

opinion. We do not understand the nature of this market very well, and above all, we do not realize the consequences which the Chinese economic strategy entails.

We should begin with the banal statement that this is a huge market, that every offer must be many times greater than that of almost every other country. Especially if we want to become firmly entrenched on this market. Because almost every fifth person in the world lives in China, it might be thought that this is a market which is able to accept every offer, every type of production, whether these are investment or consumption goods. This is a truth that is so general that on closer scrutiny it is actually untrue, for at least three reasons. First, because a sharp competitive struggle with the best firms in the world is being conducted for so large a market. According to the Chinese State Statistical Office, this year trade exchange will total \$70 billion. This means that if all of our trade intentions are realized, Poland-China turnovers will amount to approximately 0.9-1.0 percent of the total exchange. This immediately describes the extent of our influence, our ability to compete with others. Because of the size of the market and its potential, the queue with offers of trade is long and getting longer. Second, despite the fact that the Chinese economy is one of those which is poorly developed and not very industrialized, that it lacks many even uncomplicated tools and products, the demand is only for articles that are good, of high quality, with proper engineering parameters. This means that the market will not accept just anything which is being offered simply because it is lacking. We have to compete for this market with good-quality production. True, this does not always have to be the latest world technology, but neither should we delude ourselves. To be sure, as qualified representatives of the Chinese economic administration explained to me, China's industrial potential is delayed by about 20 years and requires almost complete modernization, but this will not take place suddenly.

There already exists a strategy for modernization which takes into account the level of engineering, sources of financing, and the postmodernization operations of plants. Approximately 6,000 enterprises have been selected for modernization, but of course another 200,000 are waiting to be updated. I think that modernization will take place in two ways: a sector, based on the highest world engineering, will be relatively narrow from the standpoint of size, but will be incredibly important for development; it will also serve as a model for other enterprises from the standpoint of organization and modernity of production. Another sector will be arise which will probably become modernized through engineering and technology which represents an acceptable world average. average meaning sufficiently modern and also guaranteeing reliability. And here is where Polish industry has a great opportunity. Although it is not so simple, because we do not always have an offer of the appropriate size and primarily because we do not have the necessary engineering know-how. This means, among other things, the necessary number of engineers, people who know how to teach, who know languages, local customs, etc. Third, although trade turnovers in China are now growing very rapidly (in 1984 they were twice as high as in 1978), we are already seeing a much faster growth of import than export. This year's imports will total approximately \$44 billion, while exports will amount to only \$26 billion. Some reductions of imports will begin (excuse me, they have already begun)

and they will probably increase from year to year. The cuts will differ, but they will first affect imports of other than investment-goods products, in favor of machinery and equipment for modernization purposes. Those who link themselves with Chinese enterprises through coproduction and plant-modernization--in a word, become part of the manufacturing process--will probably have constant entry into this market. No long-range business can be made in noninvestment products, even the very prestigious ones. Our exporters must be fully aware of this. There is still one more extremely important matter. A large modernization program such as that drawn up in China requires new technologies and capital. Both of these are lacking. Long-range businesses, strongly entrenched on this market, not only need suitable offers of commodities, they also need some kind of credit. I know that this proposal is inappropriate now, when we have incredible problems with our own debts, but we must take a long-range view of the Chinese market and not see it simply as it is today.

Making Use of the China Experts

How much do we know about the peculiarities of this market? I cannot fully answer that question. From talks that I have had with representatives of various foreign-trade enterprises, it appears that at least some knowledge exists. This pertains primarily to RADWAR, POLIMEX-CEKOP, KOPEX, PEZETEL, and to some extent to POLMOT. I am not listing the central offices which concern themselves with the importation of market items such as tea, textiles, cotton, etc. The trade agreement more or less defines what, and in what amount, will be exchanged in the next few years. But this is not all. There are several particularly important matters which require a new approach, mainly because of their scope. I am referring especially to barter exchange and direct contacts with provinces.

Everything has already been written about barter exchange, its advantages and disadvantages. I do not want to repeat this. However, from this point of view the Chinese market is peculiar. Probably participation in barter exchange will grow, and what is more important, industrial enterprises must be drawn into it on a much larger scale than has occurred in other markets. Managing Director Degler from POLMOT demonstrated a very sensible position on this matter when he indicated that the attitude of industry managers to barter needs to be changed. Purchase must follow sales, and not always according to the division of labor which exists in the country. It is through barter that batteries, springs, a complete assortment of screws, tires, etc., can be obtained on the Chinese market. Of course there are difficulties with this. We have not yet fully solved the problem of the retained hard currency earnings allowances and many other details. I believe that from this standpoint we are not adequately prepared in industry, the foreign-trade enterprises, and industrial ministries. I repeat: If we want to firmly entrench ourselves on the Chinese market changes in approach must be made in this area. The present cannot be allowed to overshadow the future. I would like to be well understood. A great deal has already been done on barter exchange with the Chinese, but it seems to me that we are still far from a state which would be satisfactory.

Contacts with the provinces are linked with barter exchange. At this time 12 provinces have a right to trade directly with Poland. We already have five barter agreements and they can be expanded. The next provinces are already waiting in line. But the question is, is our offer large enough to enter into direct, and possibly large contracts? The question is important because the individual provinces represent considerable needs and at the same time they have interesting goods to offer us. To what extent should we commit ourselves further, considering the numerous problems with transportation, service and spare parts? And also the language barrier, because the number of traders and engineers who know Chinese is negligible, and the English language is not always, and everywhere, at least now, understood. But perhaps we should make use of our China experts? Surely there must be at least a few dozen of them in our country. There are many questions. I have called attention to only a few. They must be answered promptly, because the Chinese market is really very large and the number of those wanting to enter it is also large.

The first, but very important steps, have already been taken. We have a very good trade-exchange structure and the first coproduction ties have been entered into. The trade show in Peking fulfilled its promotional-survey function, many contracts were signed (Bydgoszcz Machinery Plant, RADWAR, Compact Car Factory), and most of the items exhibited were sold. In a word, it was a success. But this is today. We now have to think about tomorrow.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

TALKS WITH USSR STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] In accordance with the agreement on cooperation of the central planning organs of Poland and the Soviet Union a group of experts from the State Planning Committee USSR has stayed in Poland from 22 to 29 Oct 85. During the talks in the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, the Polish National Bank, the Office for Matters of Scientific-Technical Progress and Implementation, and Office of Materials Management, joint interest was focused on problems of the methods and techniques of working out materials balances, national income balance, financial balance, credit balance, expenditure balance and population income balance. Special attention was paid to problems connected with the improvement of the system of control and management of the national economy. The seminars and conferences organized during the stay of the experts contributed to the exchange of experiences. W. Hausner, deputy head of the Economic Department of the CC PZPR, has also met with the Soviet delegation. Finally, the members of the group of Soviet experts were received by Fr Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

NEW NUCLEAR POWER PLANT SITE CONSIDERED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] For a long time specialists have been speaking of the necessity of making a prompt decision as to where a new nuclear power plant should be located. It is well known that in the near future power plants of this type will have to satisfy the energy needs of our economy.

From among a few preliminarily considered sites for the construction of the second nuclear power plant most likely to be selected is the environs of Pila and in particular the area around the village of Klempicz in the gmina of Lubasz.

On 17 October 85 the site of the future power plant "WARTA" was visited by representatives of the Ministry of Mining and Power Engineering with Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski and the officials of the Pila voivodship. According to plans the power plant will be composed of the Soviet-made four WER-1000 units with a total power rating of 4,000 MW. Power units of this type have already been thoroughly tested in the exploitation, and their design complies with international safety regulations.

It is envisaged that the construction site of the power plant and its investment backups will comprise an area of 210 ha, of which more than one-half will be reclaimed after completion of construction. The building crews and some backup crews will be located in surrounding villages and small towns. After construction is completed, the permanent structures will be turned over to regional enterprises. Construction is to begin in 1987, and its completion is expected to occur in 2000. The first 1000 MW unit is expected to begin its work in 1994, and the remaining units will be turned over for exploitation every 2 years.

In order to be able to begin construction as planned it is necessary to take a final decision early next year. At that time there will also be signed an agreement between the government of the PRL and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the building of the second nuclear power plant.

It is worthwhile to add that the assumptions approved by the Planning Commission and the Sejm envisage by the end of this century the erection of nuclear power plants with an aggregate rating power of 7860 MW. It is a very

difficult task, the success of which will be based on making a decision on the localization of the next-in-line nuclear power plants. One must also take into account that without power plants of this type it will not be possible--with the use of traditional electric power plant (driven by hard coal and lignite)--to produce 230 billion kilowatt-hours per year, for that much power, according to all forecasts, will be needed by the year 2000.

1015/13167

CSO: 2600/116

ECONOMY

POLAND

CURRENT LIGNITE PRODUCTION EXAMINED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The miners of the lignite mines are overfulfilling the plan targets. In September they mined 4.7 million ton of lignite, fulfilling the plan by 102.6 percent.

From January through the end of September a record-breaking amount of 41.7 million tons of lignite was mined, which is 5.5 million tons more than during 9 months of the previous year. The 9-month plan was fulfilled by over 107 percent, and one can safely say that the task of the entire year will be overfulfilled.

A high level of lignite output permits the achievement of good production results by the receivers of this fuel. The largest users are electric power plants which, using lignite, have produced during the past 9 months almost six percent more electric energy than was envisaged by the planning assumptions.

Deficiencies in the coarser varieties of hard coal caused individual market receivers to take interest in lignite. It was therefore decided to channel about 700,000 tons of this fuel into the coal storehouses (last year only about 100,000 tons). For the time being about 350,000 tons reached their destination.

We could have delivered more--said miners as early as August if the PKP [Polish State Railroads] would acquit themselves properly of their transport tasks. In September, the railroadmen seemed to heed these remarks: the coal gondolas were brought round in due time and in proper numbers. If the cooperation continues to be as good as it was last month, the planned amounts of lignite will reach individual receivers in good time.

In the past 9 months deliveries of lignite to the small-scale industry specializing in the market production also increased considerably. The miners supplied these consumers with over 508,000 tons of lignite; that is, 113,000 tons more than in the same period of time last year.

In September the prototype excavator KWK 1500s began its tentative work in the strip mine "Lubstow" belonging to the "Konin" mine. This machine, with a mining capacity of 40,000 cubic meters a day, was designed and built as a whole by the Polish design engineers of "Famago" and "Poltegor."

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CSO: 2600/116

ECONOMY

POLAND

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE ON COAL TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] By a decision of Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the interagency task force for matters of current coordination of solid fuels transport was resumed. As in past years, the task force is composed of the representatives of the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Mining and Power Engineering, the Office of Maritime Economy, the GIGE [Main Inspectorate for Energy Management], the Planning Commission, the Silesian District Directorate of Railroads, the Coal Sales Center, the "WEGLOKOKS" and the Mining Railroads.

This task force closely cooperates with another interagency task force for matters of coordination of supplying the country with fuels and power and which, as we have been informed, is to meet on 6 November 85. The activity of these task forces, basing their conclusions on experiences of the past winter, should permit a smooth transition of the economy during the most difficult months.

The first meeting of the task force on current coordination of the solid fuels transport, which resumed its former activity, was held on 28 October 85 in Katowice.

This meeting was devoted to the appraisal of the implementation of this year's tasks in the transport of hard coal, lignite and coke in the country and for export against a background of the state of reserves of these fuels at the senders and receivers.

During the course of the meeting presided over by Janusz Glowacki, Deputy Minister of Communications, it was ascertained that after temporary difficulties in August (flood disaster in the south of the country) hard coal transport is proceeding smoothly.

The acceleration of coal transport was also aided by shipping restrictions on freights other than coal on some weekdays.

It is estimated that these restrictions did not cause any major disturbances in the economy, whereas they permitted an increase in transport to such a degree that the coal dumps in the mines are diminishing weekly, amounting on the morning of 28 October 85 to 2,244,000 tons. The coal reserves at

receiving stations inside the country were estimated in September 85 to be about 15 million tons. This was about 1.7 million fewer than a year ago. Because of the difficult situation in some industrial enterprises the emergency coal deliveries were actuated, which in the aggregate are at present by about 30,000 tons higher than at the same time last year.

It must be explicitly stressed that the decrease of coal dumps in the mines is to be a great degree the result of concerted cooperation of railroadmen and miners, as the latter since many months are engaged in loading coal every Saturday and Sunday.

Coal transport for export is being also satisfactorily carried out. Within 9 months altogether 27.5 million tons have been exported. In sum, the coal export this year will be less than in the past year by several million tons.

1015/13167

CSO: 2600/116

ECONOMY

POLAND

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH VENEZUELA -- On 14 October Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nesterowicz received the Republic of Venezuela's ambassador to Poland, Jorge Daher Daher, who paid a visit in connection with the opening of a diplomatic mission in our country. Mutual trade relations were discussed, with particular emphasis on the possibility of increasing trade exchange, primarily more Polish export of electromachinery products to Venezuela, and import of iron ore, aluminum and other commodities from Venezuela. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 85 p 2] 9295

TRADE TALKS WITH ITALY -- A delegation of Italian economic organizations, under the chairmanship of the director general of the CONFINDUSTRIA Italian Industrialists Association, Rosalino Orlando, is visiting Poland. In a talk with Ryszard Karski, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, it was stressed that Italy traditionally was one of Poland's most important economic partners from among the Western countries. There is a real possibility that Italy's position in Poland's trade turnovers can be restored or even improved if financial cooperation is normalized. An agreement on cooperation between the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the Italian Institute of Foreign Trade (ICE) was signed. The Italian delegation visited the International Small-Scale Production Fair, "Coproduction '85", and the International Agri-Industry Fair, "POLAGRA-AGROEXPO", now being held in Poznan. A meeting of the Poland-Italy contact committee was held on 23 October at the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade. Matters relating to cooperation between small and medium enterprises in both countries were discussed, as well as the possibility of increasing bilateral turnovers through nontypical transactions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2] [9295]

CSO: 2600/108

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

LOSS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES DISCUSSED, DEFENDED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 86 p 15

[Excerpts] The trend in [enterprise allocation for] personal earnings and expenditure in the last quarter of last year indicate that in the final 1985 accounts, [enterprise] losses will exceed the record 253 billion dinars recorded for January-September. This means that uncovered expenditures are increasing.

The [accounts] show... that the biggest losses were in capital-intensive sectors whose prices in the main were under direct social control, and that almost all organizations which showed the biggest losses had paid personal incomes which were, as a rule, larger than average for the economy of the particular republic or province. This second fact shows that employees in the economy do not bear even minimum risk which would be linked to the financial success of an enterprise's operation....

The industries with the largest losses are electric power, chemical products, food products, paper, agricultural production, and rail transportation. These are capital-intensive branches. The enterprises operating with the largest losses are those in fertilizer production (exceeding 30 billion dinars), certain refineries, and electric power organizations. Capacities in fertilizer production are utilized to nearly 90 percent. This means that a large number of organizations which operate at a loss are making for better use of installed capacities than 50 percent of the organizations which show positive financial results. They are also more productive and more economical. One of the reasons [for their losses] is the ...inadequate price for their products.... Other reasons are the privileges enjoyed by a large number of OURS in Yugoslavia which are based on a closed domestic market and on status privileges which provide income for some sectors regardless of the success of their operation.

Thus it can be said that the sequence of actions is mistaken. Before applying sanctions for losses, one must establish suitable price parities, eliminate status privileges in certain sectors, and open up markets. This is not easy to do because such actions will make the material situation difficult as a result of the development policy followed up to now (production based on expensive domestic raw materials, capacities which cannot be efficiently used under any conditions, etc.). But solutions do exist...and should be offered by the creators of the economic system and economic policy.

/9738

CSO: 2800/155

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

NEW SALARY SYSTEM OVERCOME HEALTH SECTOR DISPARITIES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 11-13 Jan 86 p 2

[Excerpts] The radical and unjustified differences in personal incomes of employees within the health sector but also between these employees and workers in economic sectors will apparently soon be changed or at least alleviated. Let us simply recall, for instance, that physicians in Macedonia earn 28,000 dinars [monthly], while in Slovenia they earn 50,000 dinars. And there are examples of cleaning women in some well-established economic work organizations earning more than 50,000 dinars, or as much as a professor at a medical faculty earns today.

These few facts already show the justification for the "Bases for Determining the Complexity, Responsibility, and Conditions of Work for Typical Jobs and Tasks in the Health sector," which was adopted the end of last year and which will begin to be applied in work organizations most probably by 1 July 1986. The new criteria [for evaluating jobs] should eliminate the "leveling" of personal incomes and stimulate creativity and productivity of health workers..., although this will not be easy to achieve when it is known that health funds will not be increased and that in order to increase some personal earnings, others will be reduced. The above document represents also a first step in introducing the new system of income distribution outlined in the Federal Agreement on Income, [Social Agreement on Income and Personal Incomes].

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CSO: 2800/155

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

DATA ON PRODUCTION, IMPORTS OF EDIBLE OIL, 1981-1985

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jan 86 p 5

[Excerpt] The 1985-1986 balance sheet for edible oil shows that Yugoslavia lacks about 160,000 tons which must be imported. Imports of 20,000 tons of unrefined soybean oil in border-area trade with neighboring countries will reduce this shortfall to 140,000 tons. In addition, about 50,000 tons of soybeans (which should yield about 8,000 tons of unrefined soybean oil) were imported and paid for in hard currency allocated from the Yugoslav National Bank up to the end of 1985. An additional 10,000 tons should be acquired through barter trade. Thus, in order to meet needs this year until the new production in October 1986 about 120,000 tons of edible oil will have to be imported which will cost about \$66 million (the world market price of edible oil is about 10 percent cheaper than the domestic price).

In the last 5 years processing capacities for oilseed crops have increased about 27 percent; they are used to about 64.4 percent because of low crop production, and the processing enterprises are in an unsatisfactory economic position. In the first 9 months of 1985 they incurred losses of about 4.8 million dinars and the end-of-year loss was expected to total 16.8 billion dinars, but would be reduced to 10 billion dinars through price rises.

Area Planted to Oilseed Crops

(in hectares)

| 1 | Proizvod | 1981. | 1982. | 1983. | 1984. | 1985. |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2 | Suncokret | 198.594 | 139.563 | 76.009 | 83.064 | 112.599 |
| 3 | Soja | 47.732 | 77.433 | 107.448 | 115.204 | 107.000 |
| 4 | Uljana repica | 32.432 | 44.337 | 47.542 | 57.917 | 60.000 |
| 5 | Ukupno | 278.758 | 261.333 | 231.000 | 256.185 | 279.599 |

Oilseed Crop Production

(in tons)

| 1 | Proizvod | 1981. | 1982. | 1983. | 1984. | 1985. |
|---|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2 | Suncokret | 327.386 | 201.682 | 138.895 | 153.690 | 213.000 |
| 3 | Soja | 92.310 | 197.862 | 210.216 | 228.459 | 185.000 |
| 4 | Uljana repica | 55.034 | 78.755 | 102.954 | 123.880 | 120.000 |
| 5 | Ukupno | 484.730 | 478.299 | 452.065 | 506.029 | 518.000 |

Key provided on following page

[Legend for charts on previous page]

1. Product
2. Sunflowers
3. Soybeans
4. Rape
5. Total

Imports of Oil and Oilseed Crops

(in tons)

| Prolivod | 1981. | 1982. | 1983. | 1984. | 1985. |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | | | | (za 10 meseci) | |
| Suncokret | 28.100 | 10.368 | 38.788 | 27.908 | 14.411 |
| Soja | 277.827 | 208.465 | 244.207 | 323.661 | 148.347 |
| Uljana repica | 12.616 | 2.107 | 13.914 | 22.989 | 19.898 |
| Sir. sun. ulje | 36.521 | 18.999 | 8.020 | 17.604 | 21.234 |
| Sir. soj. ulje | 76.012 | 67.397 | 149.048 | 84.666 | 44.957 |
| Sir. rep. ulje | — | — | — | 8.460 | 11.419 |
| Sir. mas. ulje | 920 | 159 | 276 | 187 | 1.000 |
| Ulj. sun. refin. | — | — | — | — | 49.032 |

Legend:

1. (for 10 months)
2. Unrefined sunflower oil
3. Unrefined soybean oil
4. Unrefined rapeseed oil
5. Unrefined olive oil
6. Oil from sunflower oil refineries

Oil Production from Domestic Raw Materials and Imports

| | 1981. | 1982. | 1983. | 1984. | 1985. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Iz domaćih sirovina | 159.588 | 131.762 | 117.289 | 147.680 | 162.800 |
| 2. Iz uvoza ulja i uljarica | 174.191 | 114.979 | 217.489 | 183.052 | 160.000 |
| 3. Ukupno | 133.779 | 246.741 | 334.788 | 330.732 | 322.800 |

(in tons of unrefined oil)

Legend:

1. from domestic raw materials
2. from imports of oil and oilseed crops
3. total

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CSO: 2800/155

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC PROGRAM DEFECTS--At a 21 January meeting of the SAWPY federal conference with representatives of federal organs and organizations, socio-political and social organizations,...on achieving development policy for this year, Dr Ljubisav Markovic, member of the Presidency of the SAWPY Federal Conference, expressed doubt that our large social and economic shortcomings have been thoroughly understood. [He said] most of all, it is difficult to believe that the present incentives for workers will lead to a radical change in quality economic operation. It is nonsense to form personal earnings out of the income and not out of the working capital of work organizations. Also, tax policy ...does not provide much support to the stabilization program; it is reduced to impoverishing society and workers and only provides money needed in various funds. He expressed the interesting thesis that the success of every economy depends at least 50 percent on how much it permits private capital to operate in the entire economy. This means [that he places] the concept of the stabilization program in question, i.e., its form, which has acquired [from him] some new premises. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jan 86 p 3] /9738

MONTENEGRIN FOREIGN TRADE--In 1985 Montenegro exported \$183 million worth of goods, or 18 percent of total Yugoslav exports, although this republic has only a 2 percent share in creating the total social product. It imported \$197 million, or 17 percent of all Yugoslav imports (approximately the same share as in 1984). It sold \$105 million worth of goods to the convertible market, representing 57.4 percent of all Montenegrin exports; and imported \$154 million worth of goods from this area, or 78 percent of all the republic imports. Trade with the clearing-account area largely compensated for the deficit with the convertible area. It exported \$78 million worth of goods to the clearing area and imported only \$43 million worth. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jan 86 p 10] /9738

SLOVENIAN FOREIGN TRADE--In 1985 Slovenian exported \$2.111 billion worth of goods and imported \$2.025 billion worth, placing it with Serbia proper and Kosovo as the Yugoslav areas registering a trade surplus. The other republics and Vojvodina had a trade deficit totaling \$1.728 billion. Slovenia exported 39.4 percent of its social product (compared to 30.7 percent for Yugoslavia as a whole). It exported \$1.637 billion worth of goods to the convertible market, or 5 percent more than one-quarter of all Yugoslav exports to this

market, and imported \$1.547 billion worth, or 6 percent less than one-fifth of total Yugoslav imports. Slovenia exported \$473 million worth of goods to the clearing-account area, or only 11.7 percent of the total Yugoslav exports to this area and 22.5 percent of all Slovenian exports; while it imported \$478 million worth of goods, or 12.3 percent of the total Yugoslav imports from this area, and 23.6 percent of Slovenian imports. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 p 3] /9738

CSO: 2800/155

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOINT TRAINING WITH OTHER BLOC COUNTRIES DESCRIBED

Tank Training with Soviets

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Maj Zdzislaw Czekierda: "At the Polish -Soviet Meeting of Tankmen: Training for Expertise"]

[Text] Moving one behind the other, the tanks were quite visible from the command post located on a small hill. Capt Sergei Jovsiukov and 2d Lt Witold Labinski observe the moving vehicles with stop watches in hand. They noted all movements and observations in notebooks. Every now and then they also commented on the actions of the tank driver-mechanics, praising the techniques they used to surmount ground obstacles.

The second day of training for the group of Polish and Soviet tankmen organized by the SOW [Silesian Military District] proceeded. This form of cooperation between the PGW AR [Northern Group of Soviet Armed Forces] and the SOW is a tradition of many years. These monthly proving-ground meetings of Polish and Soviet companies are a proven way of training specialists and a practical way of strengthening military friendships.

Presently, in accordance with a jointly implemented plan, the maneuvering of tanks under difficult terrain conditions is being improved. On a track almost 5 meters long, the tankmen had to overcome 10 obstacles, requiring superior know-how from the tank driver-mechanics.

The tank commanded by Riad Wlodzimierz Pavlov approached the anti-tank trench, which the soldiers consider to be the most difficult obstacle. Sitting in the command hatchway, M Sgt Aleksander Rodenko observed the actions of his subordinates carefully. Several hundred meters to the rear, Pfc Jerzy Gorski rode in a tank controlled by 2d Lt Tomasz Truchlewski. The Soviet and Polish tanks changed positions. This showed that in practice the instructors had very little to do. After all, it was a point of honor among the tank drivers not to commit even the smallest mistake.

Then Pavlov's tank hung momentarily over a small pit to gently drive over the trench in a second. Here the most important thing was to select the proper gearing and to increase properly engine revolutions. It is not by chance that

Pavlov has distinguished himself in the company as an unerring driver. Because of people like him, the battalion took first place in competition at the unit level.

Gorski, a second class military specialist, also overcame this barrier with equal ease. This tankman belongs to that group of people who are the most active inspirers of military leadership. The tankmen from this battalion won first place at the unit level in the framework of military competition. During the joint training they wanted to confirm their military mastery at all costs.

Capt Sergei Jevsiukov's and 2d Lt Wladyslaw Zdebiak's tankmen trained jointly at the meeting for several days during which the soldiers of the PGW AR acted as hosts. The Soviet comrades-in-arms did everything to provide good training and recreation conditions. The esthetically and functionally arranged campsite impressed the Poles greatly. The dual-language slogans as well as the national flags of the USSR and Poland emphasized the international character of the campsite.

On the very first day the Comsomols and ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] members met to develop a program for youth activities, which would be an important supplement to training.

For example, a Polish-Soviet day of sports was organized for the first Sunday.

"All the tankmen participated in it," stated 2d Lt Miroslaw Jakubas. "Individual and group 100- and 1000-meter races were held, soccer and volleyball games were played and gymnastics contests were held."

In the latter competition, Sr Cpl Jan Nowacki, chairman of the company's ZSMP circle, said that the Soviet tankmen were unequaled. They amazed all with their exceptional mastery of exercises on the parallel bars and other apparatus. But the Soviet comrades-in-arms had to acknowledge Polish superiority in track and soccer. The volleyball game ended in a draw.

"The Poles are excellent soldiers and comrades," stated Sgt Teligen Iklasov, one of the meeting participants and an exceptional tank driver-mechanic. "We train and get along together very well. A good atmosphere has existed in our camp from the start. In the field exercises we compete very hard among ourselves. No favoritism is shown here. It is understandable that each team wants to be the best one. But during free times we meet to talk, to play the guitar and to sing together."

The Polish and Soviet soldiers praise this form of training very highly. The PGW AR tankmen examined the Polish T-52 tanks with much interest. They also liked the PM-63 submachine guns. Our soldiers, in turn, examined with interest the Soviet small-caliber submachine guns and the short pistols with which tank commanders are armed. At the request of the soldiers, a joint shooting match was organized at which the representatives of the allied armies checked in turn the combat values of different types of arms.

Time passed very quickly at the meeting. Practice in tactics and firing took place daily regardless of the weather. After lunch programmed tasks took place

and equipment and arms were cleaned and repaired. There is no end to this work because there is no part of the tanks or arms where the proving ground dust does not enter.

The camp became very lively as free time began, when one could use the functionally and esthetically arranged day rooms. One could go to the club, coffee house or sports center. The field movie house also prepared an interesting program. The camp smoking rooms are a place for meetings and serious discussions, where one can literally talk about anything while smoking away.

The latest issue of the Polish camp newspaper NOKTOWIZOR and the Soviet photomagazine are always received with great interest. These publications report, often satirically, the most important events of the joint meeting. Pvt Janusz Olipka, a tank driver-mechanic who also functions as the camp photoreporter, also had his hands full. His photographs enrich the unit's chronicle.

"This kind of training is the best way to strengthen military camaraderie," says Sgt Lt Juri Karpov, komsomol activist and distinguished instructor. "In jointly improving our specialists' know-how, we also become better acquainted with our each other's traditions. In short, we get to know one another better."

The Polish commanders express similar opinions. 2d Lt Wladyslaw Zdebiak observed that his subordinates, who are aware of the importance of joint training, apply themselves to perform all tasks in a business like fashion. This is seen best of all in the results of the individual firing exercises during which there were no misses. According to 2d Lt Mirosław Jakubas, a political officer, it is a fact that training activities conducted jointly with Soviet soldiers are a factor encouraging tankmen to redouble their efforts. This also applies to the ZSMP activists who outdid themselves in initiating various cultural and recreational activities.

The tankmen returned to the camp from the proving grounds before lunch. From the expressions on their faces, it was easy to see that they performed their exercises well. They were smiling in spite of being tired. This was confirmed by M Sgt Wojciech Psyk, the company technician, who said that the soldiers as well as the machines performed well enough to win awards. On the Soviet side, the highest awards were won by Sgt Toligen Iklasov, Riad Pavel Lotnikov and Riad Kolenat Baishev. On the Polish side, Pfc's Jerzy Gorski, Kazimierz Nowak and Krystian Broja performed best of all on the pot-holed proving ground.

Before leaving the camp I visited the field amphitheater where I ran into Sr Cpl Jan Nowacki; Pfc's Stanisław Pydycha, Kazimierz Nowak, Robert Glen and Krzysztof Pasternik; and Pvt Pieter Draszczyk. These soldiers were again practicing the show which they would perform in the evening before a joint campfire meeting.

Training with East German Pilots

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Lt Henryk Wierski: "On Both Sides of the Oder: Joint Training of Polish and GDR Air Force Pilots"]

[Text] While seated in an AN-26 transport plane on a sunny fall morning, a flight of MIG-21 fighters bearing the insignias of the NAL [National People's Army] of the GDR was landing at the "Krakow" PLM [Fighter Force Regiment] Airport 2. Somewhat earlier our pilots took off in their supersonic aircraft toward the Oder.

Jan Nowak, PLM 2 deputy commander for line affairs, says "we have been conducting training cooperation with NAL GDR pilots for a long time, even during Warsaw Pact Forces military exercises. The qualitatively new chapter in this area was created by the agreement concluded several years ago by the national defense ministries of both our countries. Generally speaking, the agreement calls for annual training exchanges of aircraft squadrons, including squadrons in our regiment. In practice this means that some of our squadrons become based at GDR military airports for mutually agreed upon time periods. At the same time and to be more explicit, GDR pilots receive training in Poland."

Emphasizing the fact that the exchange of squadrons means training above all was confirmed very quickly. But no one from the Polish group consisting of several dozen individuals was surprised by this. This is how the matter is presented in the agreement for those 2 weeks. In addition, the "Krakovians" were not the first to debut in the GDR. Other Polish squadrons preceded them, and, in accordance with previous experiences, there were no illusions that the trip would be only a matter of sightseeing.

It is true that the first was devoted to typically organizational matters, but by the second day the training mechanism gathered speed. The official ceremonial greeting of the group at the airport lasted less than 15 minutes and consisted of short speeches by Maj Nowak and Maj Bodo Munkelbeng of the GDR. Immediately after the meeting the Polish and German technicians and mechanics marched directly to the aircrafts, and the pilots marched to the flight briefing hall.

Five flight exchanges were planned for the 13 days. Together with the necessary preparatory activities, this meant 10 days of solid work. For a technician it was a relatively easy matter. His tasks did not differ in essence from those performed at his home base. But the pilots did not foresee the unusual and very difficult tasks facing them. They had to fly over unfamiliar territory in air space that was much more crowded with aircraft and to communicate via radio partly in Russian.

Thus, there were problems. In addition, the relative professional inexperience of our pilots had to be considered. Except for those experts in their craft such as Pilot Col Zbigniew Biedrzycki, holder of the 'Meritorious Military Pilot of the Polish People's Republic' and other decorations; Pilot Maj Jerzy

Grzegorek, two-time winner of the 'Pilot of the Year'; or Maj Novak, commander of the Polish group, most of the pilots, though wearing the specialist's "1's" on their uniforms, graduated from the Deblin Higher Air Force Officers School only 4 years ago. However one perceived the matter, no one desired special treatment or any kind of improvization, especially since every one was anxious to show their best side.

On Land and in the Air

Each training day was initiated as usual by the ground crews, the technicians. they also were the last to leave the airport for their quarters. There was plenty of work for WOs Krzysztof Sluzewski, Ryszard Kotow and Henryk Jowiec, all of them aircraft technicians; Sr WO Ryszard Sliwierzow and M Sgt Jan Szwaczkow, equipment technicians; Capt Jerzy Dlugosz, Sr WO Janusz Redes and WO Stanislaw Olejnikow, radio specialists; Maj Janusz Klus, WO Jerzy Kaskow, M Sgt Stanislaw Mezykow, M Sgt Andrzej Jaczynski and others, aircraft armaments specialists. Their good work bore excellent fruit. No one complained while doing their technical tasks. On the contrary, they were esteemed highly, which was emphasized with satisfaction by Maj Miroslaw Bocian, functioning as the squadron's senior engineer.

Joint flights were conducted every other day. Joint takeoffs were conducted by Pilot Capt Ryszard Wajsa and Pilot Capt Gerhard Tenner; Pilot Capt Krzysztof Sala and 1st Lt Hans Jurgen; Pilot Capt Jerzy Wozniak and Pilot 2d Lt Wlodzimierz Kalkus, Pilot 2d Lt Peter Noack and Pilot 2d Lt Andre Hanitsch. they flew over designated routes and areas, and conducted intercept flights and air battles under normal and difficult weather conditions. The most difficult tasks were last: the testing ground--assaulting ground targets with unguided missiles under minimum weather conditions.

Every error was analyzed thoroughly. They were usually minor errors that did not effect the entire operation negatively, but they had to be taken into account. The pilots discussed their flights after each landing, and the flights were discussed in detail at the end of each flight day. As time passed on, the atmosphere created by the daily contact of personnel during the performance of their daily jointly executed tasks became more cordial. The same can be said for the other services and specialties; day by day the experiences gained became more extensive.

The Trail of Battlefields and Memories

This was the first trip to the GDR for most of the officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers of the Polish squadron. They also were very pleased to learn that there would be time for several sightseeing trips within the GDR despite their many training duties. It was no less an attraction even for those who had been to the GDR before.

The sightseeing trail began in Berlin. Our airmen toured on foot and by auto Aleksanderplatz , which is famous for, among other things, its 365-meter TV tower, and the "Telespargee," which is popular among Berliners and tourists from many nations. Next was "The Trail of Battlefields and Memories": the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Brandenburg Gate, the Monument to the Polish

Soldier and German Antifascists, and the Treptow district with its monumental cemetery and mausoleum, the final resting place for 5,000 Soviet soldiers, participants in the historical assault on the capital of Hitler's Third Reich in April and the first days of May 1945.

Memories of those days also abounded in Seelow, one of the most important points of fascist resistance that was overcome after several days of severe combat by units of Marshall Zhukov's White Russian Front. Today the central point of attraction on "Seelow Hill" is the monument erected in gratitude to the Red Army and the beautiful museum containing many objects pertaining to the events that happened over four decades ago.

Kienitz was visited next, which was the first place west of the Oder that was captured in 1945 by soldiers of Poland's First Army. This was followed by a visit to Writzen, the staff headquarters for the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Infantry Division during the Berlin operation. The tour ended in Neuendorf where a meeting was held with the cadre and teachers of the Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic, and the airmen were hosted heartily by the crew of the German-Polish Friendship Agricultural combine.

For Mutual Benefit

Did the 2 weeks of training at the GDR NAL airbase produce the expected results? Was this time beneficial for both sides regarding specific training and ideological training?

Pilot Maj Nowak: "I believe the goals of this exchange were achieved in full. It is true that those dozen or so days was quite a short period, but we did manage to learn a lot. I am not only thinking about typical aviation training but also about ground maintenance services, staff and party-political operations, and planning training. For objective reasons, the unit that hosted us executes flights under difficult operating conditions. Those conditions were twice as difficult for us because of our unfamiliarity with the terrain, especially during the initial stage of the joint exercises. But this also improved the level of training for our pilots, improving their ability to cope in new and difficult situations, which of course is very important in the aviation profession. We examined with interest the training base of our German comrades from which we benefited, and I could cite many examples of this. The fact that we made many direct comradely contacts and were able to get to know one another very well is also very important. This should be very profitable in the future."

Maj Eng Janusz Klus: "I believe that a very important benefit is that our technicians learned how to operate under conditions of self-sufficiency far-away from their technical facilities. Obviously, we could not bring all our own equipment and spare parts with us. It is true that in emergency situations we could count on our host's technical base, but we managed to resolve technical problems, especially those in our own area. I can state with satisfaction that everything proceeded smoothly, and that we managed to satisfy completely the requirements of our aircraft for constant and high performance. I, as a specialist in aircraft armaments and a non-staff inspector for inventiveness and innovation in the unit, benefited from this

trip in more than one way in a personal and professional way. Among other things, I have in mind several rationalizing resolutions that could be used satisfactorily by PLM 2."

Pilot Col Michael Kernchen: "We did our best to see to it that our Polish comrades achieved the greatest possible benefits from us by the end of their visit, and that they returned to their country as well satisfied as our squadron, commanded by Pilot Maj Joachim Munkelt, that trained for 2 weeks at the "Krakow" PLM 2. It is a bit too early for a more detailed analysis of this year's exchange. But it now can be said that it undoubtedly was an undertaking that was mutually beneficial."

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MILITARY

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ATTITUDES TOWARD NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS EXAMINED

Stereotyped Views

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 5, May 85 pp 82-85

[Article by Lt. Col. Kazimierz Nicinski: "Optimistic Image of Career Noncommissioned Officers"]

[Text] -- ...

--Noncommissioned officer... What's your rank?

--I am a sergeant

--What does a sergeant do in the Army?

--...

This piece of conversation accidentally overheard during a ceremony in a military unit makes you stop and think. It was a girlfriend of one of the sergeant's subordinates who asked these questions. He was the company first sergeant and he tried to reassure the girl that she would see her young man as soon as he cleaned his weapon and turned it in to the storeroom.

Analyzing girl's words one could be surprised by their naivete. But one can be also puzzled why the concept of noncommissioned officer and his role in the Army is not recognizable in the minds of the young generation; I mean this applies not only to girls but to many young men of pre-conscription and draft age. This happens even where a brother or father served in the Army. The example given by me is not an exception. In secondary schools, the defense preparedness courses teach military ranks. Thus, I was quite surprised when I found out in conversations with college freshmen that they cannot distinguish military ranks.

Stereotypes and Allusions

This is not the subject which I want to address (although one may observe, that these comments could be useful for Defense Preparedness instructors and, perhaps, for some teachers of military science) but this does not mean that lack of information on this subject does not affect serious matters. It is well known that among those who do not know enough about a subject, stereotypes spread easily. Obviously, a stereotype of noncommissioned officer can be the subject of discussion or a few contradictory stereotypes can be

used to represent that group of cadre. Literature, press reports, films, TV and radio have major impact on the modern, schematic and simplistic image of noncommissioned officer.

Everybody remembers the character created by Sienkiewicz: cavalry sergeant Lusnia, a very brave soldier, totally guileless but clever, Colonel Wolodyjowski's favorite. But in the story, these virtues clash with heavy drinking, disrespect for the law and ruthlessness that also characterized Lusnia. This aspect of his personality was extensively exploited in the past, e.g. in the radio program "Sixty Minutes in an Hour".

Also controversial, and much more contemporary is the film portrayal created by Wieslaw Golasa. Artillery sergeant Kalen is a variation of Lusnia in the times of fighting the bandits. Also an excellent soldier, tough and clever, capable of making sacrifices; but he also gets in trouble because of insubordination, drinking and looking for fun while his unit was in a difficult combat situation.

Many other examples could be cited: Corporal Naroga, buck sergeant, and later full sergeant, Janek Kos and cavalry sergeant Kalita. They differ from each other - different personalities, different dramatic characteristics - but they have many common traits.

The trait that joins those characters and makes them more colorful is that every noncommissioned officer is an old trooper. They are good soldiers, ready to give of themselves, highly skilled in their trade but they have their human weaknesses, barracks humor, or even more serious shortcomings such as street smarts and inclination to drink. Certainly, this adds spice to the character of an old trooper and is easier to make memorable to the viewer or reader. We can well understand the writer and the director that they looked for examples fitting the times they were describing and also that the creative types could not pass up an opportunity to develop a full-blooded hero having a decisive, although complex, personality, one that behaved in a controversial manner but who, overall, comes through as a positive character whose features dominate in the end.

This fictitious, complex image of noncommissioned officers, however, finds its incarnations in only a few real persons but it has an effect on the general public's image of a noncommissioned officer. The stereotype created with gusto, with abandon, daringly and clearly, by writers, directors etc very often collides in people's minds with their own image, or with an image brought by some reservists, often contrary. These variations of stereotypes are also presented with gusto but usually with much less ability and quite often tendentiously. Frequently, especially after many years pass by, characteristics of the fictitious heroes are superimposed on this image. Also, quite often, to spotlight their own merits and importance, the war stories show shortcomings and exaggerate negative characteristics of noncommissioned officers (not that such things never really happen). Only seldom, the stories are well thought out and balanced. Often, cliches such as "good man" or "even Steven" are followed by a text insinuating a little less

than perfect honesty and are intended to replace an honest judgement of the behavior of a former superior.

There are many instances of describing well justified demands of noncommissioned officers as "corporal approach" or simply "corporalism". Also well known, although tasteless, are sobriquets "lifer", "soup eater" etc. These nasty names are used by many groups, especially the pre-draft youth and their sweethearts, mostly because of their ignorance of the true role of noncommissioned officers in the real Army. And there is a side effect too: these stereotypes and nasty allusions as well as lack of understanding of the real world, produce the recruitment to the noncommissioned officers' schools to be what it is and affect the number of draftees who wish to stay in the Army as noncommissioned officers.

How can we counter this situation? What can we do to do away with the stereotypes?

Real Situation Exposed

We know from practice that getting away from stereotypes is a lengthy and complicated process. Stereotypes, however, may be changed or altered over a period of time. Perhaps, my presentation of the problem is biased. But, really, what I say should not be taken as "just pessimism". The existing state of affairs is confirmed by observations, conversations (e.g. with the pre-draft youth, the draftees and the reservists), the press investigative reporting and results of some polls.

It is generally known, especially among the military, that noncommissioned officers are a permanent element of the military structure and perform important tasks in the training/education area as well as key functions of administrative and technical nature in the basic Army units. The leadership at the Ministry of Defense and the commanders of troops make great efforts to build up the prestige of noncommissioned officers, to help them achieve mastery of their trades and to provide them with appropriate "quality of life" surroundings. The opportunities already in being (e.g. facilities to obtain higher qualifications, both general and professional; a wide variety of rewards for achievement at work and on duty; their own representative speaking for their own groups and wide access to other segments of the society) provide the noncommissioned officers with a solid basis to take care of their problems in the area of rules and regulations and in the incentive area. The purpose of these efforts is to gain enough influence on daily events to tie the professional advancement with the benefits of the whole organization, to raise the relative prestige of the noncommissioned officers in the eyes of the military community and to counteract the skewed image held by the civilians.

The external conditions for this effort have been set. They apply to many aspects of the material and cadre situation in the army. These conditions are favorable in relation to e.g. the conditions under which the officer corps must discharge its duties, especially as far as the junior officers are concerned who work closely with noncommissioned officers. I do not want to get into details but, for instances, the officers do not have their own

representatives like the Regular Noncommissioned Officers' Council. A platoon leader, similarly to the First Sergeant, passes most of the day with his subordinates but does not get any extra satisfaction for it. Also, the assistance provided to the young officers in further sharpening their professional qualifications is less than that provided to the noncommissioned officers. Just these two examples suffice to show the preferences given to the noncommissioned officers.

The broad information and propaganda effort should be viewed also as the background used to present the silhouette of modern noncommissioned officer, in the realistic setting of military life, performing his demanding duties. Such a silhouette is now appearing in a non-schematic fashion in the press and television reports and radio shows. They are showing a professional soldier, highly skilled in his trade and impressing his subordinates with his top quality training, high managerial skills and sense of responsibility. He is a specialist, an instructor, in most cases a commander and trainer, who takes good care of the team cooperative spirit and assures good results. This is how the Military Replacement Commands present the profession of noncommissioned officers. These commands select candidates for schools and for counselors to work with the pre-draft youth and young workers. Unit commanders and direct superiors boost noncommissioned officers' prestige by spotlighting their role in the smallest military teams: squads, combat vehicles crews, communication and radio-location centers etc. It is not an idle saying that "a company is only as good as its noncoms!"

There is a chance to do away with the stereotype. I would say more: the process of destroying the oversimplified, faulty public image has started and the noncommissioned officers are already benefitting. Most of the effort required now must be made by the noncommissioned officers themselves. This is the key. The chance, if it is there, will not solve anything by itself. Not taking advantage of that chance, or just waiting for outside support, will be reflected in the public image. And, therefore, not very effective. To what extent are the noncommissioned officers taking advantage of that chance?

Creating One's Own Career

It is difficult to reject the thesis that "each man forges his own fate" even under the conditions of general military service and the circumstances of the noncommissioned officers' corps. Of course, it would be naive to look for a direct relationship between the amount of effort devoted to discharge one's duty and the actual progress of one's career. In any event, considering real demands and the existentialist reality of the modern world, it is fair to say that in the army one's qualifications (achieved by one's own effort), knowledge, experience, correct ideological and moral attitudes and tangible results of one's work and social work, are truly appreciated by the army. They are the basic -- and certainly the only -- criteria for promotion. In this sense, a regular soldier, - commissioned officer, warrant officer and noncommissioned officer - can create one's own career within certain limits (during staff meetings, career progress of staff members are openly discussed), he can plan the career steps which he must use and the personal development actions.

As it was said before, noncommissioned officers can take advantage of especially favorable condition. Indeed, many are taking advantage of their opportunities. Let us consider the first sergeants' situation; theirs is a typical and most demanding assignment. It must be recognized that it is not easy to be a good first sergeant, to educate soldiers, be a custodian of the daily schedule and company's property and at the same time be the closest confidant of the company commander and his ally in accomplishing company's tasks. Not many noncommissioned officers decide to undertake this chore (in some units, this function must be assigned in a formal manner). Why is this so, inasmuch as the "top kick's" job brings social prestige, official authority and places the first sergeant right behind the commanding officer. In a sense, a good first sergeant has precedence over platoon leaders. If so, why so many noncommissioned officers still have a negative attitude towards accepting this job?

Talking to the interested party (first sergeants) and to noncommissioned officers in other specializations groups points out a few reasons for the lack of interest. The most important are: indefinite working hours, need for flexibility, direct work with people in a large group and significant financial liability. All these, however, are really subjective judgments. Please consider: the first sergeant is not alone, he is an organizer and does most of his work through others, he gets plenty of support from the commanding officer and the platoon leaders and squad commanders. Secondly, he receives several material benefits (he has priority to get an apartment, he gets first sergeant's extra allowance) and signs of recognition (e.g. awarding the badge "The Best Company Top Sergeant", in three degrees and an opportunity to be promoted to the warrant officer rank). These are non-trivial incentives which counterbalance the hardships of first sergeant's work and they emphasize his rank in the noncommissioned officer's group. The important aspect is, according to first sergeants who hold these positions for a few years already, to learn to like the job, find his niche in the company and combine duty with personal satisfaction. It is very rare that a noncommissioned officer who took the job willingly (to be, as they say, "company's mother") and tasted the pleasure of working with people, wanted to change his line of work.

At this point, a noncommissioned officer can accuse me of lack of consistency and ask me where along this road is an opportunity to grow professionally?

Ambition - Thresholds and Promotions

Creating one's own career includes the courage to make choices. This means making a decision whether I want to achieve the mastery of my own specialty or by acquiring new experience, education and skills I wish to try to move up vertically. The decision, however, always belongs to the soldier. It is hard to tell what gives greater satisfaction. This depends on the reasons for making the choice.

The decision to acquire the mastery of one's own specialty, which is the decision made by most noncommissioned officers, really means that the mastery consists of outstanding job performance e.g., of being the first sergeant, and imaginative approach to all tasks. The effort needed to overcome obstacles

and barriers must be also appreciated. In the case of first sergeant (and this applies as well to any other noncommissioned officer's specialty: technical instructor, crew chief, supply) this means winning all the top awards proving mastery of the trade (e.g. gold badge of "Best First Sergeant" award, master class specialist award, or the top grade for the slot). And it should be remembered that respect of superiors and subordinates for good work gives the kind of personal satisfaction that nothing else can replace.

There are no barriers, and no artificial ones are being put up, to stop those noncommissioned officers who have the required general education, military qualifications and are inclined to tie their careers to the possibility of vertical promotion. There are many examples of such careers, they are well known among noncommissioned officers and they are proud of them. Many former first sergeants and assistant platoon leaders are commanding platoons or even companies. Many were promoted to warrant officers or commissioned officer ranks and are holding responsible positions at the company or battalion level. Some completed college education, got academic degrees and today are instructors, designers and military management specialists. To desire, however, is not enough by itself. One has to make the effort, must be ambitious, match the goals to his abilities and be able to coordinate his professional efforts with doing a good job in his current position.

Of course, similar choices must be made by members of other personnel categories: commissioned and warrant officers. Just like the noncommissioned officers, they have to consider whether their ambitions can be matched by their abilities, for instance: do one's abilities permit one to aspire to command a squadron or a regiment? Or should one remain an excellent master class pilot and later teach piloting to younger candidates. Such questions are familiar to physicians, electronic engineers, journalists and professionals in many other specialties. The deciding consideration should be what is good for the service. In practice, a good commander is just as valuable as specialist in a field, although on the vertical scale, the latter usually has a lower rank. The reverse is true too: a superior whose skills do not equal his professional ambitions and a specialist who is not very good in his trade, are doing harm to the service.

Points to Ponder

It often happens that thresholds are too high and promotions, vertical or horizontal, appear uncertain. The situations differ but obstacles are subjective in most cases. Sometimes, they are the result of lack of enough care on the part of superiors and fellow noncommissioned officers. Sometimes inadequate supervision. This is the area where frustration often starts, the reason for leaving active duty can be often found here, this is the source of dissatisfaction and complaints. These problems affect most often the young and inexperienced noncommissioned officers, older ones are seldom affected.

Without getting bogged down in the details, it is worth the while to stop and think whether there is a real chance of preventing and counteracting these unwanted developments which occasionally deteriorate into unhealthy human relations. Obviously, the commanders must bear the greatest share of

responsibility for this state of affairs. But this is a biased point of view. After all, the noncommissioned officers as a group have a great opportunity to influence members of their groups and to extend help to them before harm is done. Real events confirm this thesis: wherever noncommissioned officers are well represented socially, their professional integrity and devotion to tasks on hand are better and the rate of individual and team successes is higher.

In connection with the above discussion, a few subjects for analysis could be defined. They would be based on the experience of noncommissioned officers and should serve to stimulate analysis of one own's practice, help to verify experiences and be beneficial for the group and the service. The problems that especially deserve analysis and contribution from the collective wisdom of the noncommmissioned officers are as follows:

1. Does the procedure of bringing in the young cadre function in a manner such that the regular noncommissioned officers would like to see it functioning? Does it cause the effects desired in the new inductees attitudes and achievements?
2. To what extent does the participation of the Regular Noncommissioned Officer's Council in the motivational efforts, education, control and representing noncommissioned officer's interests with the superiors living up to anticipation? What is the real impact of this element on professional achievements, on fairer distribution of awards for outstanding noncommissioned officers and on the shaping of their careers?
3. Does the Noncommissioned Officer's Court of Honor participate in preventative efforts, e.g. abuse of alcohol? When judging the attitude and behavior of noncommissioned officers, does the Court consider the requirements of professional ethics?
4. Do the noncommissioned officers elected to social work outside of their own group, e.g. welfare commission, competition committee etc., influence opinions while doing that work, improve sensitivity to social justice and act against malcontents and unhealthy sensationalism?

The above list could be extended to fit specific problems of a company or batallion. Doing that is not really important but it is crucial to review periodically, in a critical and incisive manner, the distance covrred in order to highlight achievements and have a good look at the shortcomings. Also, this is a method of action which stirs up people and provides an opportunity to focus the efforts in the areas requiring the greatest attention. Such "brainstorming" often produces interesting initiatives and incentives for good work. The ability to conduct such a comprehensive review combined with every day attention to solid work is the best proof of professional intergation of noncommissioned officers. Looking from here, it is easier to fight nasty allusions and be more effective in breaking stereotypes when they appear.

Improvement of Image

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 9, Sep 85 pp 108-110

[Article by Col. Edward Wieczorek, (Ret): "Noncommissioned Officer - Officers's Helper"]

[Text] Complaints are often heard that the basic service noncommissioned officers are poorly trained, inefficient etc. This seems to be just a misunderstanding. Rather, it should be said that we do not use them enough as our helpers in enforcing discipline, keeping the quarters neat and orderly and in the training process. And we pay even less attention to the improvement of their command and instructor skills. Finally, we do not demand enough of them.

It is common, but harmful, that we, the officers, assume too many duties and ignore our helpers, the noncommissioned officers. Regardless of our motives - that we are so eager to work, or that we believe that we would do it better - the work done by officer's alone will not be done well and the value of the soldier's collective will continue to diminish.

The noncommissioned officer's work must be checked and evaluated not only on the basis how he behaves but according to the results of his work with a squad (a tank, or a gun crew). The number of breaches of discipline, neatness around the quarters, the quality of maintenance of personal equipment and weapons and the soldierly appearance should be the basis for evaluating a noncommissioned officer. If we evaluate him in this manner, we develop, on the one hand, a sense of responsibility and a sense of being a value, and on the other hand, we discover lack of initiative and perhaps unwillingness to work.

A noncommissioned officer deprived of his proper role cannot be himself. He is not self-assured, being just an officer's shadow he loses face. In the barracks, where he should be past drill master and an authority on all trivia, he would be a dilettante.

In the field, instead of using common sense and voice commands, he philosophizes. Often, he shows off his superficial knowledge and unnecessarily makes things complicated while they are basically clear and simple.

During exercises, we do not pay much attention to noncommission officers and we do not see their behavior in combat conditions or the precision with which they carry out orders. All eyes are turned on officers - commanders, especially the high ranking ones.

As if to eliminate any signs of independence among the subordinates, mountains of regulations and detailed instructions are issued which are hardly ever precisely obeyed by anyone. This way creative initiatives are killed, individual characteristics are done away with, characters are broken and the

men produced are passive, giving in easily, afraid of responsibility, tending to deal only with surface phenomena and to work just for show.

It seems that now is the time to increase the demands, the authority and the independence of low level commanders which really means establishing a clearer division of roles between the commissioned and noncommissioned officers. Commissioned officers must not be the only and the universal instructors of everything. Their continuing presence in the barracks in the afternoon is not only unnecessary but for many reasons inadvisable.

The moment the commissioned officers will not be around while lower priority tasks are being accomplished, the noncommissioned officers, will be more efficient, attentive to detail, observant and demanding. This would spur them to have a sense of responsibility, the lack of which we often deplore. Greater independence will develop among noncommissioned officers; quicker reaction and initiative and the satisfaction of being useful and getting good results will gradually make them fond of their role function.

The fears that such a system would lead to an increase of instances of abuse of authority are baseless. The experience indicates that such abuses happen most often in companies where noncommissioned officers do not have the appropriate prestige. It is well documented that an ambitious and energetic man, and especially a commander or instructor having an impulsive character, is longing, often subconsciously, to give orders and impose his will on others. When he is officially derived to command authority and a modicum of independence, he stoops to illegal and forbidden means. For these reasons, the cause of abuse of authority by noncommissioned officers is not necessarily weak moral character and low moral standards, but in many instances the cause impulsive temperament and excessive limitations of freedom of action.

It is necessary to remember that a properly instructed noncommissioned officer can be a good helper in the education and training efforts. The beneficial influence that a noncommissioned officer can have on enlisted men because of his continuing and direct contact with them in the formation and in the barracks, is of great importance for developing the external and internal characteristics of the soldier.

A work organization better adjusted to real life and demands of duty, one that would divide the roles and would clearly spell out the authority and responsibility for training and education, order and neatness and for military discipline, would restore noncommissioned officer's proper position. This would permit the commissioned officer to develop a deeper interest in the substance of military service, i.e. the art of command, and would give him more time for advanced education and personal life.

The assumption by noncommissioned officers of a part of the current duties of commissioned officers would eliminate a highly undesirable phenomenon, quite common in our army, of an overlooked commissioned officer, often lost in details and quickly exhausted, and a noncommissioned officer who for the most of time is only a passive spectator, only occasionally used for secondary and non-essential tasks.

I believe that giving certain independence to noncommissioned officers is possible and highly desirable. First of all, they must be made responsible for the results achieved by the team entrusted to them (a squad, a tank, a gun detachment).

Independence combined with responsibility enhances ambition, increases the sense of responsibility, spurs the initiative and, while overcoming obstacles, improves the character.

It is worth noting that skillfully encouraged competition may be effective. The results of work should be checked frequently and squads (tank and gun crews) ranked according to results. The noncommissioned officers should be rated on this basis and promoted and rewarded within the permitted limits.

There are many means, not necessarily material, which can fire the competition among noncommissioned officers and their teams.

In order to avoid turning independence into chaos, supervision of team activities must be properly organized. The supervision should be friendly and detailed and must be oriented toward educational results, rather than merely catching irregularities. It is recommended that the responsibility for any shortcomings in the noncommissioned officer's sector of work be placed only on noncommissioned officers and the commissioned officers, their immediate superiors, be responsible only for the lack of supervision.

As long as the company commander is responsible for every detail, the noncommissioned officer's independence is impossible. Under these conditions, the company commander interferes with everything, dampens the initiative of his aids and turns noncommissioned officers into automatons.

To avoid this, commanders must get rid of prejudices and develop plans to pass on to noncommissioned officers those duties which fit into the role that the commanders would like noncommissioned officers to perform. To get the noncommissioned officers ready for various tasks requires time and effort, but there is no other way.

Complaints about weak noncommissioned officers just prove that too little effort was devoted to them. Of course, every commander would like to have excellent noncommissioned officers from day one. However, without an effort by the commander this is practically impossible, because they can gain experience only by doing it under the direction of company commander and platoon leaders.

Another way to increase the independence of noncommissioned officers is to increase their authority. Criticizing them in the presence of enlisted men is unacceptable. While supervising the activities led by noncommissioned officers, one should not be distracted by things of little importance and the comments should be discussed in private or, even better, at the meetings with noncommissioned officers.

The feeling of responsibility for one's own actions is normal for a grown man. He can understand the social, direct, and indirect, consequences of his actions and anticipate the results. Also, and this is important, he feels responsible for the social results of his activities.

Among the noncommissioned officers well adjusted socially, the sense of responsibility is based on the understanding of relationship and dependency between their actions and the good of their subordinates. This characteristic permits the noncommissioned officers to have such convictions and attitudes as: sense of social belongs, sense of justice, and sense of social obligations. Only a man who can understand the social effects of his actions, can develop the sense of responsibility for one's own actions.

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MILITARY

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ADJUSTMENT OF YOUNG SOLDIERS TO MILITARY LIFE PROBED

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH in Polish No 10, Oct 85, pp 115-116

[Article by Col Konrad Murawski, MD and Col Zenon Rogala, MD: "Adjustment to Military Life by Young Soldiers"]

[Text] Many military authorities and instructors observe that the initial phase of military service presents some young soldiers with difficulties.

These painful emotional experiences are also subject to the so-called somatological--we then have to deal with the phenomenon of intensification of various functional illnesses among the newly inducted soldiers. Especially soldiers with weak and unbalanced types of higher nervous functions are beginning to complain of various illnesses (most frequently nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, stomachache, heartache, headache, etc.) in conjunction with which they report to the doctor. It should be stated that the majority of them actually experience various illnesses subjectively. The doctor--understandably--does not detect them in all individuals, because as I already mentioned--they have a functional origin and cannot always be identified. This is a phenomenon known in psychology as a subconscious search for illness as a refuge from difficult situations.

With many soldiers who report to the doctor and receive assurance from him that everything is in the best of condition, the neurasthenic feeling of anxiety and fear quickly vanishes. The official statement from the doctor has a therapeutic effect on their mental frame of mind. Likewise, when they continue to experience certain pains, they are not inclined to attribute greater significance to them now. It is worse with hypochondriac individuals, who customarily treat even the slightest lull in their frame of mind as a symptom of some serious illness. They usually report to the doctor several times, and upon receiving invariably the identical diagnosis, they often expose themselves to suspicions of pretense. A situation of this type can lead to various conflicts, character complications and educational difficulties associated with this.

The research of Pavlov and his successors made it possible to precisely and scientifically explain the causes of this phenomenon. One of the principal causes is a change in the so-called dynamic stereotype.

The introduction of a set of definite conditional reflexes occurring in regular sequence creates a certain dynamic disposition in the cortex, a dynamic stereotype. It can be obtained, for example, with an experimental dog, in whose brain there are created conditional reflexes to inducements occurring in regular frequency (the sound of a metronome, sounds of a horn, the appearance of a cat, mechanical stimulation of the skin, an electric light bulb, etc.). Experience teaches that often, after the application of one of the stimuli, a reaction can take place on the whole group. Every man has his stereotype, expressing itself, among other things, in the creation of a certain well-ordered mode of living, the development of habits and customs, an individual method of thinking and a method of coexistence with people. The dynamic stereotype is therefore a definite association of states of stimulation and repression occurring in definite sequence in the cortex, which emerges under the influence of external and internal stimuli.

The young man upon entering military service already has his own dynamic stereotype developed. He rose and retired at a specific time, he was engaged in one or another type of work, he liked to eat one or another type of food, he had friends, went to meetings, managed already to occupy a definite social position in his community, etc. For 19 to 20 years of his past life, he became therefore firmly established in a definite pattern of activities, and behold, one day he is uprooted from his community. During the course of several or more days he is compelled to embark upon a new pattern of activities and everything which he had been formerly accustomed to ceases to be present to him. All he had managed to learn, whatever he had already managed to acquire, must undergo transformation. He must begin almost from anew. And so he is taught to march in file, report, dress and undress, make his bed, salute his elders, concern himself with personal matters and living quarters in a manner consistent with rules and regulations. He is compelled to submit to the will of those superior in rank, live under the same roof with people who were united without consideration of character or personality characteristics. All activities are governed by rules and regulations and are mostly conducted hastily.

Even the partaking of meals, also prepared differently from those at home, take place at a given time and on command. Often complicated family and personal problems remain beyond the gates of the barracks, as well as many matters representing the real composition of a young man's life.

An essential role is played by confronting intellectuals with the necessity of assuming rather significant physical exertion, or for example, the transition of farm workers to a mode of life requiring greater mental activity. Thus, for example, the study of weapons is already a dynamic stereotype, an immense psychic effort for a substantial portion of young people with education.

The military, due to its designation, is profoundly interested in the possible rapid and harmonious procedural operation of adapting young soldiers to the demands of life in the detachment; where not only soldiers are developed but also concerned citizens of our country. Above all, one should include the

following methods of functioning among educational-training undertakings which have a beneficial influence on the speed and quality of adaptation procedures:

--holding private interviews by those in charge in the shortest time possible following the arrival of the soldier at the detachment. During this interview it is necessary above all, to strive to acquaint oneself with the soldier's physical and psychological frame of mind, his attitudes as well as his personal cares and problems. In case of necessity, an effort should be made to help the soldier settle his personal affairs;

--observance of the principle of a personal approach with every soldier, and treatment of the soldier as an individual human being with a structure of individuality which in principle has already been developed, and not as a collection of people in identical uniforms. In educational work, it is always necessary to be aware of the fact that people in identical uniforms having the same duties and performing similar tasks are very diverse;

--constant concern for material-living conditions of the young soldiers, especially their uniforms, living quarters and meals;

--avoiding prejudice towards young soldiers on the basis of so-called first impressions, which as a rule concerns behaviour and external appearance. This is especially vital when information concerning the soldier is incomplete, and opinions have not been verified;

--organization of suitable educational work with soldiers of the detachment aimed at counteracting possible tendencies to divide soldiers into an "older" and "younger" class. A division of this type can lead to various types of practices inconsistent with rules and regulations;

--organization of cultural-recreational and sports activities on a high level during spare time. Active forms of recreation for soldiers during spare time, which likewise are favorable to the general development of the individualities, besides regenerating physical strength;

--based on members of the party and youth organizations, the organization of a powerful army collective which would be concerned with correct mutual relations between people in the detachment, especially between the older and younger classes, and on which the commanding officer could depend during the performance of service tasks;

--the arousal and cultivation of young soldiers' interests in a specific specialty based on the attractiveness of equipment and military technology located in the stock of the detachment and subdetachment. In this endeavor, above all, one should strive to inform the young soldiers of the fact that a good grasp of theoretical knowledge and practical activity in a definite specialty will represent the most important element in a battle with the enemy, on which their health and life very often depends;

--point out in educational work the possibility for expanding general knowledge under conditions of military service and the possibilities of gaining a useful profession;

--constant referral to and emphasis on the necessity of performing honorable military service, as well as the establishment of its need in the present international situation, for the maintenance of peace on earth and the security of our country.

Multidirectional and consistent work on expediting the adaptation procedure will undoubtedly influence the harmonious development of soldiers' individuality during their performance of basic military service in a real way, thereby contributing to raising the level of discipline and battle preparedness of the detachment.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON U.S., SOVIET 'STATE TERRORISM'

AU011816 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Jan 86 p 4

[Text] Placing bombs, organizing putsches and coups de'etat, the assassination of political figures who do not suit them, political machinations against sovereign states calculated to drive a wedge between them, so that the current of events can be diverted to Washington's advantage--these are just some of the facts that witness to the terror practiced by American imperialism and its instruments, such as the CIA and FBI.

These are in no way excesses of the CIA, but an important part of American official policy. A few days ago American Secretary of State George Shultz declared at a press conference that "secret activities must play a part in our foreign policy." In fact, they have been doing so for a long time, but it seems that Shultz's idea is to increase and multiply them, openly elevating them to a method of state policy.

Much more brutal, cruel, and cynical, are the terrorist acts of the United States, with their open banditry, and acts of military aggression such as the invasion of Grenada, the military intervention in Nicaragua, and preparations for an attack against the sovereign state of Libia. And similarly, "America's pistol," Israel, has its trigger pulled in Washington, and fires in Arab countries, with such military interventions as the invasion of southern Lebanon and the treacherous attack in Tunisia, etc.

Imperialist states and reactionary forces everywhere in the world include terror as a constituent part of their foreign and domestic policies. In the first place, they terrorize their own peoples, the working class, and other working masses, since they can only maintain themselves in power by force. So, in the United States, according to its own press, there are hundreds of millions of files on 160 million inhabitants. Now they are thinking of turning a citizen's passport too into a kind of portable file, in which everybody's political tendencies are recorded. Most recently of all, Reagan has asked to have the whole administrative system screened by lie detectors! The country's foreign policy is an extension of its domestic policy.

The two superpowers and other reactionary forces recognize a right for themselves to intervene wherever their interests are affected. For this they have formed special units such as the American "Rapid Deployment Force" and

the Soviet social-imperialist "Special Battalions" which are carrying out "scorched earth" tactics in Afghanistan.

Terrorism raised to a method, as part of the official state policy of the superpowers and other reactionary forces, is primarily directed against peoples who have risen to fight for liberty, against governments and states who do not accept their diktats, or who threaten, however slightly, their imperialist interests. They have turned this bandit-like logic into a moral and political norm, and they apply it openly.

This is why the calls for struggle against "international terrorism" which the American imperialists are now making, accusing the Palestinian people and Libya, resemble a robber crying, "Stop, thief!"

The tendency to identify with terrorism the struggle of oppressed peoples for national liberation and the armed struggle of the working masses against oppression and exploitation is a well-known tactic of imperialism, and of all reactionary forces and their tools. The cynicism of the President of the United States, Reagan, goes so far as to call an opinion in favor of revolutionary movements "support for terrorist organizations."

Such terrorist acts are placing bombs, assassinations, political sequestrations, etc., are often prompted and organized by the security services themselves to discredit the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat and oppressed peoples, to keep the working masses in fear and panic, and are used as pretexts for attaining their rapacious ambitions regarding the resources, liberty, sovereignty and independence of other states. The war against "acts of terrorism" which imperialism, social-imperialism, and their tools make such a commotion about is nothing but a tactic to legitimize the acts of aggression and military adventures of the real terrorists.

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CSO: 2100/22

POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER CARRIES REPUBLIC DAY EDITORIAL

AU111452 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, 11 January (ATA)--Forty years ago, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in its editorial entitled "A Happy Festivity, Republic" through their representatives, elected for the first time freely and directly in their history and gathered in the constituent assembly the Albanian people would sign unanimously the proclamation of the people's republic. This great historic event was the crowning with success of their heroic national liberation war, of the numerous efforts, sacrifices and the blood shed unsparingly to take the power to become masters of their fates.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the glorious founder of the party, legendary leader of the national liberation war, was the architect of our people's power.

The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people's power, with farsightedness and courage, within a short period of time, made Albania a country with modern industry and developed agriculture, with education, culture and advanced science, with an invincible defense. What is important is that we have expected nothing from others, but have constructed everything with our sweat, have attained it through struggle and work, bravery and wisdom, with rifle and pen.

The people's power, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses further on, is the greatest victory and the most powerful weapon of the working class and the labouring masses for the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland. Over these 40 years of the republic, Albania, the free country of the free people, has taken gigantic steps forward on the road of progress and prosperity.

The authority and prestige of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the international arena is stronger than ever. This is a logical result of the resolute principled and revolutionary foreign policy that our republic has always pursued with determination and consistency in defense of the interests of the people and socialism, in defense of the cause of freedom and the independence of the peoples all over the world against American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, the bourgeoisie and international reaction. Our people have supported and will always support powerfully this policy of our party and socialist state, because it has been, it is and will be a foreign policy independent of the superpowers and other imperialist powers,

independent of their economic, political and military blocs, just as it is independent of and unconditional from the imperialist enslaving aid, credits and debts. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania has developed and develops fruitful relations of neighborliness and collaboration with many countries of the world, basing them on the mutual benefit and the full observation of independence and sovereignty. Thanks to such a just principled polish the role of Socialist Albania in the Balkans as a factor of peace, stability and friendship has become more and more evident. The principled policy of the PSR of Albania on the international arena has gained the country many friends and well-wishers in the world, that is why our party will continue to adhere to this policy with determination and consistency in the future, too.

With an ardent love for the party and under its leadership with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, let us multiply our forces at work and actions and raise the name of our socialist homeland higher and higher, ZERRRI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

CUKO IN AWP PAPER ON HOXHA'S WORKS

AU171238 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, 16 January (ATA)--In an article published in the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT about three volumes of Comrade Enver Hoxha's work "on the party", Comrade Lenka Cuko, member of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party writes among others that this collection, like all the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha, has aroused the interest of the entire people, the communists in particular.

It serves as a manual with fundamental theoretical and practical values for the party organs and grassroot organisations wherever they are, directing organising and leading. In these materials we find the rich theoretical Marxist-Leninist thinking of the glorious leader of the party and people on capital questions regarding the ceaseless strengthening of the party, the generalization of the revolutionary practice of our party which he founded and led with rare courage and wisdom for nearly 45 years.

Despite the fact that these materials have been treated at different periods, from the first days of the founding of the party until today they are permeated by an inherent organic unity which comes from an exceptional clarity of thought Comrade Lenka Cuko stresses further on. Although many of the problems are tackled several times, they are not examined in a repetitious mechanical way. The dialectical dynamic method in treating the problems reflects the dynamic character of our life, the revolutionary practice of the party, the magnificent transformations in our country. The lessons we draw from this collection of works assume a special relevant importance when we consider them in close connection with the instructions and tasks that Comrade Ramiz Alia emphasized during his visits to some districts of the country, and in particular with the tasks set by the 13th plenum of the Central Committee of the party. The plenum held recently took very important measures on the economic development of the country and above all on the improvement of the party work in all sectors.

One of the questions that Comrade Enver Hoxha underlines continuously and which is treated in almost all the materials of the volume, the author stresses, is the comprehension and application of the leading role of the party in everything. The Marxist-Leninist understanding of this question is the essence of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha on the leading role of the party. "The theory and practice of socialism, the revolutionary life and

activity of our party," Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "have testified and testify in the best way that the continuous strengthening of the leading role of the party is decisive for the fates of the people and socialism." All the activity of the party shows a continuous, clear and courageous struggle of this great leading force in every sector and in every situation.

Based only on the Marxist-Leninist science, as our party has always acted, it has managed to work out a correct general line that expresses the interests of the masses and the demands of the development of the society. The life and activity of the party is very broad. The work of Comrade Enver Hoxha contains for us valuable orientations on the most appropriate ways of solving the problems and the realisation of the tasks, on the consolidation leading role of the party.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON GORBACHEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU281709 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Shaban Mujrati article: "An Unreal and Demagogic Plan for a 'World Without Weapons'"]

[Excerpts] The "world-wide plan for disarmament" announced by the Soviet leadership seeks to hide the global arms race of the superpowers, which includes weapons of all kinds, conventional and nuclear, based on land, sea, or in space. This arms race increases not merely monthly, but daily, embittering all international relationships. "The intensification of the arms race, as is only natural," stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia at the gathering in Korce, "has risen to a pitch of confrontation between the superpowers, creating new tension of a general and particular character." Such development increase the dangers for the freedom, independence, and existence of peoples who protest and demonstrate against the arms race, against nuclear weapons and the entire aggressive and war-mongering policies of the United States and the Soviet Union. The demagogic plan put forward by Gorbachev is directed against this movement of opposition, against the feelings and aspirations of the peoples, and against their anti-imperialist and anti-social-imperialist struggle.

It seeks to cause confusion and to divide the struggle of the peoples, attempting to channel their struggle against the growing arsenal and war-mongering preparations of the superpowers into capitulation and subjection of atomic blackmail. Plans of this kind seek to foster illusions among peoples, and lead them to believe that complete and general disarmament can be achieved through the bargaining, agreement, and goodwill of the superpowers. At the same time they are cosmetic attempts, trying to promote illusions as to the nature of imperialism as a force supposedly interested in peace and disarmament. It is precisely for this reason that representatives of international imperialism welcomed this plan. American President Ronald Reagan not only called it "constructive" and hastened to express American readiness "for a world without weapons, even before the end of the century," but also expressed his "gratitude" to Gorbachev for the plan. Reagan's gratitude stems from the fact that the plan suits the political and ideological interests of American imperialism, and from the fact that today more than ever American imperialism needs to appear before international public opinion as a force for peace, the co-creator of a "world without weapons." It is no accident that Gorbachev's plan and all the noise about it

was made public at a time when the United States is at the peak of a campaign of brutal acts against a sovereign and independent country such as Libya. The White House is concerned with distracting the attention of the peoples from American conspiracies against Libya, and this is another reason for American "gratitude."

The Deceptive character of the Soviet plan to achieve "a world without nuclear weapons" with 15 years becomes even clearer when it is set against however short a history of disarmament agreements. Obviously, Gorbachev is concerned, not to disarm the superpowers and other imperialist powers, but to disarm the peoples of their vigilance and mobilization. These are the same intentions as Gorbachev's predecessor Khrushchev had; the present Kremlin leader has made his own the very same discredited Khrushchevian slogan of "a world without weapons, armies, and wars."

The AWP, continually combating and unmasking the aggressive policies of the superpowers, has analyzed imperialist strategy in depth and has drawn the clear and unshakeable conclusion that complete disarmament, nuclear or conventional, can never be achieved under the conditions of imperialism. "A world without weapons, armies, and wars" cannot become a reality while imperialism and social imperialism exist. Continual armament is a condition of the existence of imperialism and social imperialism. Imperialism is a source of incitements to wars and acts of aggression, the socioeconomic cause of wars. Aggressive wars, invasions, and weapons, are the fellow-travellers of imperialism. Our party has stressed that without the liquidation of imperialism, without the victory of socialism throughout the world, or throughout the greater part of it, the imperialists cannot completely disarm. Still less is it conceivable that disarmament can come about through meetings and understandings between the superpowers. Developments and events on the international scene have proved irrefutably the correctness of the analyses and conclusions of our party.

The "disarmament" plans put forward by the imperialists and social-imperialists aim to conceal the bitterness of the international situation, and the ambitions and intrigues of the superpowers. This is the substance of the slogan of "a world without weapons and wars" under the conditions of imperialism. But the peoples have sufficient experience not to trust the biblical and demagogic promises of Mikhail Gorbachev and other imperialist leaders.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON FREEDOM OF LITERARY DISCUSSION

AU301308 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jan 86 p 3

[Ardian Klosi article: "Everyone is Equal in Literary Discussion"]

[Text] Discussion is an inseparable part of the development of literature. It has always accompanied and given valuable support to our literary life. Of course, there have also been fruitless discussions, but whenever the clash of opinions has been principled and just, creativity has surged ahead.

As a free form of the exchange of opinions, literary debate also has its rules and forms of conduct. You have the civil right to give your own judgment of a work of art, but at the same time you do not have the right to stifle someone else's opinion. If you speak yourself you must also listen to other people, and even to as many other people as possible. For this, discussions must of course be divided into time periods--not by a stop watch, but to give as many people as possible the chance to speak. These principles may seem simple, but they are not always followed. In fact, arrogant interruptions of expressions of opinion do not occur, but there are other ways of preventing others speaking. Let us call them oblique ways. 1. Speaking at every literary gathering, making yourself out as "the most important person," although nobody has cast you in that role, and although all are present on a basis of equality. 2. Always talking for a long time, for an hour or more, numbing your audience, and taking up other people's valuable time. 3. Repeating yourself, i.e., saying the same things, especially if they are the same things you have published in the press. 4. Putting yourself in the position of judge, when you yourself bear a good deal of the responsibility for the shortcomings under discussion. These and other oblique ways of imposing yourself, as practised in literary discussion, are outside the proper conduct of a debate.

In November and December the union of writers conducted two discussions on literature, which considered recently noticed shortcomings, and discussed how to overcome mediocrity in creativity and avoid the dangers of a climate of the humdrum. The discussion took on the form of a literary debate of its own accord, since the topic was of interest to everybody--writers, critics, and publishers. It seemed that the rigidity of some programmed meetings with prepared speeches and without interruptions had been overcome. Such writers as L. Siliqi, K. Blushi, S. Krasniqi, etc. spoke directly, with no fog of phraseology, with concrete critical observations. In the second discussion,

on the novel, D. Agolli defined simply some concepts that hinder writers in avoiding cliches and mediocrity. The true state of the novel was presented unequivocally. Of course, such discussions run against phrase-making and invite debate.

However, later the debate nevertheless stagnated. Because some people insisted on defending the poor quality literature that has been published--when the whole question was what to do in the future--and because once again "the regulars" spoke at length. Some critics and writers, contrary to the proper conduct of the debate, discussed in monotonous fashion for half an hour or an hour, repeating themselves, reciting things published almost every week, and robbing the people of the time and inclination to speak. To take a first example: In the press, and in the discussions of the chairman and secretary of the league, some novels were criticized as examples of humdrum literature, of a standard that should now be left behind. Is that not sufficient? Can we not now consider this chapter closed and discuss how the work of writers, publishers and critics can be improved? No!--say some--wait a bit, because novels have this or that value, have warmth, pathos, lyrical effervescence (?!), provide a setting depicting labor, etc., etc. Now there is a "sophisticated" way to put everything into reverse, and send the discussion to sleep.

Second example: When literature is given new and more serious duties, everybody feels responsible. Here critics are no exception, and now, more than for many years, past critics are said not to be playing their part. Even so, two or three critics in particular went on to talk in schoolmasterly fashion, explaining what literature is, what the socialist realist novel is, things that everyone learns at school. And who is responsible? Some while ago one of these critics, R. Brahimi, sent to the newspaper DRITA a conversation about improving quality--"high grade sources of quality." Such a didactic position can also be seen in the writings and discussions of Xh. Abazi, etc. It seems odd that, just when a new standard of literature is being demanded, the same people take up the flag who could not hold it up before. We are right to say: please, sit down modestly as an equal.

A schoolmasterly tone in a literary debate brings in harmful moralization and cliches. Here is a "fresh observation:" "an excess of criticism has been apparent in our novels of recent years..."(!) In a word, those same authors who have criticized harmful phenomena should now merely wave bouquets and let off fireworks. Or: "first person narration hinders the development of our novel." As if authors were naive enough to believe this new schematicism, that from today on the first person is to be painfully excised from literature. But fortunately, this does not happen. The only thing that happens is that literary discussion goes dead, and becomes a literary recital.

We all want to talk about literature. We must do so without creating monopolies, with more respect for each other, within the proper conduct of a free debate.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP PAPER ON PROLETARIAN MODESTY

AU041905 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 29 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Hulusi Hako, Doctor of Philosophy; "Modesty -- A Virtue of Our New Man"]

[Excerpts] It is no modest task to describe modesty. Its image is manifested in the normal activities and relations in life. What stands out in the indexes of a collective, a unit or of a district, as was the recent example of Lushnje last year, is the modesty of the proletarian leading cadres and specialists. They work in close contact with the masses, use their knowledge not as a petit bourgeois ornament, nor do they flaunt their superiority over the masses as happens in the capitalist and revisionist countries, but act as a force in the service of life and production. Our communists and leading cadres are characterized by their proletarian modesty and their dedication to their productive creativity in the work front, becoming an important factor of our progress.

The working masses which have this virtue look for and easily identify modesty in the communists and leading cadres. Talking about Comrade Enver, Alia has stressed: "In him we find the perfect combination of noble ideals for which he fought with his finest sentiments and spiritual beauty."

In our society, modesty is considered not only as an element of outlook in life, character on education, but as a characteristic of our socialist order, of our new life, of our ideology and proletarian morality. As life has shown us, the Marxist-Leninist ideology of our party is a true, a just and a deep one, and at the same time the simplest. Marx has said that the system of social life, meaning the material process of production, will throw away its mystic veil only when it becomes a product of a freely united society and is systematically conscious of its own destiny.

In socialist Albania, social relations are clarified and simplified; there is no room for fetishism and mysticism, because we have eradicated their bases once and for all with the abolition of private property of the means of production.

Contrary to bourgeois morality that depicts such realities in social relations as the principles of "man behaving like a wolf to other men," or "every man for himself and God for us all," the misanthropic manifestations of greed,

individual egotism work-related envy, instead in our society the communists morality "one for all and all for one" is prevalent, from which derives naturally the humanism, the esprit of collectivity, the spirit of action and the powerful socialist solidarity, which were manifested particularly last year in confronting the serious natural disasters.

Our socialist order on the one side elates the simplest of working men and makes him conscious and proud of his high mission; on the other hand, it has given a new force and meaning to the relations of people-party, leading cadres and masses, and it has turned them into a symbiosis of common ideals and aspirations, in this binary relationship the individual has no need to think as if he were "Zeus's head." Comrade Enver said to workers when they presented their congratulations on his 75th birthday: "We only exist because you exist." In the spirit of the 13th plenum of the CC of AWP, Comrade Ramiz has recommended that the communists and leading cadres should be among the people, create an informal bond with them in simple proletarian tradition, in order to put in motion their unlimited energies and socialist patriotism, to offer their best in the achievement of objectives, to lead and organize the masses for the benefit of the nation and socialism.

Modesty, as it is closely linked to reality and beauty, has before and will always go forward with knowledge, bravery, creative spirit and courage. Our social life, with all its aspects that cultivate modesty and other high human virtues, opens to the masses and every individual brilliant horizons and perspectives, with the pure revolutionary path of our party and the enlightening teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This all-around social economic, material and spiritual development that has nothing in common with the religious asceticism of the Middle Ages nor the bourgeois-revisionist "modernisms" which predict holding on to them as being adoptable to our time and life's progress; in effect, are regressive and negative products. While struggling against these aspects, our proletarian simplicity was born and is progressing. This will always adorn our people and life.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

PIRO KONDI SPEECH AT TIRANA DISTRICT PLENUM REPORTED

AU071209 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 6 Jan 86

[Text] Today a plenum of the Party Committee of the District of Tirana was held which, in the light of the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee, discussed work done in carrying out the 1985 plan, and tasks ahead for 1986. Taking part were secretaries of the primary party organizations, officials of the state administrations, directors of institutions, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives, representatives of the mass organizations, and other guests.

Present also was Comrade Adil Carcani, delegate of the Party Central Committee, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In his report, Piro Kondi, first secretary of the District Party Committee, discussed the mobilization of the working people of the capital, who, turning to strength their grief at the loss of the glorious and unforgettable leader of the party and our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and overcoming difficulties caused by the harsh winter and long drought, managed to exceed the plan for the year 1985, with production worth 55 million leks more than in the previous year. Workers' collectives involved in the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" achieved and realized the most courageous targets. The tasks of the transport sector were also fulfilled, and production costs reduced [words indistinct].

There were important successes in coal-mining. In the agricultural sector the wheat plan was exceeded, as were those of vegetables and meat. The people were better supplied with agricultural and industrial products. The "Enver Hoxha" tractor works was particularly distinguished (plan over-fulfillment), as was the "Misto Mame" wood-processing combine, the electrical energy producing plant, the Preza agricultural cooperative, and others. Focusing particularly on the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the eleventh plenum of the Party Central Committee, the plenum stressed the concrete tasks of the basic organizations of the party for the fulfillment at all costs, every day and every month, of the tasks of the plan in all branches and sectors of the economy.

The main plan targets for 1986 were approved; in comparison with those of last year these show a significant increase. The plenum enacted a number of measures to increase a spirit of mass action, to share the world experience of distinguished collectives, to increase initiative and independence of action, and to refine the working methods of party organizations and their instruments, etc.

Comrade Adil Carcani also spoke at the plenum and after congratulating party organizations of Tirana District on the mobilization of the working people in the fulfillment of plan tasks for 1985, he stressed that the experience gained must be applied to realize all the tasks of this year and to realize too the decisions of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee. Tirana district must also become a laboratory for the whole country. He set out the tasks facing party organizations and all communists in enterprises, to keep aflame and encourage further a spirit of mobilization, impetus, and creativity among working people, and to achieve through daily work the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan. He also set out the opportunities and major resources that exist for the increase of work efficiency for the reduction of costs, the completion of buildings before time, for a better use of productive capacity, an increase in productivity through greater mechanization, reduced norms in the use of raw materials, an increase in consumer products and goods for export, an increase in the production of forage crops and particularly silage, vegetable production, etc.

In conclusion Comrade Adil Carcani expressed the conviction that the working people of the capital with communists at their head, in their steel-forged unity with the party and its Central Committee, with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head, would seek increased successes in 1986, the year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and its ninth congress.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

WRITERS' UNION PAPER ON IMPROVING CREATIVITY

AU301341 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 19 Jan 86 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Creative Thought and Action for New Quality"]

[Text] The proceedings of the eighth session of the tenth legislature of the People's Assembly, concluded successfully a few days ago, and conducted in the light of the decisions taken and duties allocated by the AWP Central Committee 13th plenum, were a further testimony to the correctness of the party's Marxist-Leninist line for the economic and social development of the country.

During 1985, turning to strength their deep grief at the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, and confronting the difficulties caused by the harsh winter and prolonged drought, our working masses, with communists at their head, achieved important successes and gained new experience in overcoming difficulties. The achievements and experience of last year are a strong foundation for greater successes.

Writers and artists too, and all working people in culture and art throughout our country, are included in this inspiring atmosphere of mobilization, linked to the party and people. They have rolled up their sleeves for new creative effort, worthy of the epoch of the party, and for works of as high an ideological quality as possible, reflecting the great transformations in the life of the people and in people's consciousness. The speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia at the meeting with writers and artists in Korce and his valuable injunctions during his visits to various districts have further increased the enthusiasm of creative artists, and inspired them to fruitful activity. In the discussions organized by the Union of Writers and Artists in Tirana and in districts, there has been a general clash of opinions on how to achieve new qualitative successes in the creative process. In these discussions, artists and interpreters have freely and responsibly put forward their attitudes and opinions on problems of creativity and interpretation.

In a healthy spirit of criticism and principled self-criticism, with social goodwill and a party attitude, judging objectively the best achievements in different kinds and genres of literature and art, the discussions have dwelt especially upon problems to do with the further increase in the quality of creativity in all fields of cultural and artistic activity, with the struggle against the mentality of a climate of the commonplace, and occasionally of the mediocre. Mediocrity in content, form, and execution is death to art, it was

stressed in these discussions. So writers and artists, in their individual work, and in their attitude to literature and art in general, must keep ablaze the spirit of militant criticism and self-criticism, and make continual efforts, as Comrade Ramiz Alia demanded, towards ideological maturity, broader of cultural horizons, and an improvement of their professional abilities; they must live as close as possible to the people, to present-day problems, and march in step with the uninterrupted development of the socialist revolution.

The experience gained in this debate must be widened, enriched, and deepened. It must include all workers in literature and art, all cultural and artistic institutions, participants in the amateur movement, art lovers and readers. The aim of these critical discussions must be the critical and self-critical examination of outmoded and mediocre phenomena, but also, especially, the encouragement of creativity on the basis of revolutionary themes, and support for progress; we must share the experience of the most talented artists, and educate writers and artists to a sense of responsibility toward the people and a desire to give them works of high quality, realistic, militant, and with significant social content. With these targets, debates and creative discussions must also be organized in the smallest circles of artists and art-lovers--about creativity, as well as about musical and theatrical interpretation, and the quality of the activity of artistic institutions. Discussions, as the party insists in every sector, will be effective if they are seriously prepared, and are led by forward-looking ideas, and a sense of the real possibilities that exist in our country for creativity at higher levels. Our critical opinion must be more active. Looking at our achievements, exposing our weaknesses and failings, and simultaneously relying on the positive achievements which have been attained, this critical opinion must support every talent, and direct itself towards and educate the most promising young writers and artists. This critical opinion, compiled collectively from all creative forces, must lead to future development and be transformed into a force of inspiration and encouragement, irreconcilable with every negative manifestation of mediocrity, permeated with love and collective care for literature and art, for each other, and every work of art that issues from our hands.

In this year of the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, and the ninth party congress, branches of the union, cultural-artistic institutions, and all workers in literature and art, are preoccupied with giving the people as many works, performances, concerts, and films as possible, in which the great ideas of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha will shine forth, faithfully reflecting reality, treating important problems of our present stage of development, and achieving fine artistic embodiment. With these preoccupations, the discussions must focus attention upon the creative plans of writers and artists, express opinions on future works, and intensify social co-operation between creative artists and artistic institutions and publishers. For this to happen, every sign of sloth and indifference must be fought against, as must every manifestation of formalism and bureaucracy in attitudes to art and literature, without falling into either liberalism or obstructive attitudes.

With this spirit of revolutionary mobilization and general public interest which marks our literary and artistic life, it is the conviction of everyone that 1986 will be a year of new successes in every field of activity.

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CSO: 2100/22

POLITICS

ALBANIA

LEADERS ATTEND SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU281423 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, 28 December (ATA)--The "Qemal Stafa" General Secondary School celebrated the 60th anniversary of its creation yesterday. The beloved and unforgettable leader of the party and our people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, has taught in this school. The jubilee meeting organised on this occasion was attended by veteran teachers and former pupils of this school, teachers pupils and other guests.

Present were also Comrade Hajredein Celiku, Prokop Murra, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the Minister of Education and Culture, Tefta Cami and other comrades.

Those present listened attentively to the greeting that the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent to the collective of this school on occasion of 60th anniversary of its creation. The first secretary of Tirana District Party Committee, Pirro Kondi read out the greeting in which this school is assessed as a powerful center of national affirmation, as a hearth of patriotism and progressive ideas, and it is expressed the conviction that in the future too, it will successfully contribute to the solution of the major tasks the party and the complete construction of socialist society lay before our education.

In the speech on the occasion it was stressed among others that the greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia is a new source of inspiration to raise the qualitative level of the didactive educational work in the school. It was also said that the visit of Comrade Enver Hoxha to this school on the 40th anniversary of its creation will remain a memorable event in its history.

Then Comrade Xhafer Spahiu handed over the "Order of the Flag" the Presidium of the People's Assembly has awarded to the "Qemal Stafa" General Secondary School on the 60th anniversary of its creation.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

ALGERIAN UNIVERSITY DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU250511 Tirana ATA in English 1019 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, 25 January (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana a delegation of the University of Sciences and Technology "Houari Boumedienne" of Algiers, headed by the Honorable Rector of this University Professor Mustafa Buhadef paid a visit to our country.

The agreement on the scientific and educational cooperation for 1985-1986 was signed between the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana and the University of Sciences and Technology "Houari Boumedienne.". The agreement for the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana was signed by the Rector Professor Osman Kraja and for the University "Houari Boumedienne" by the Honourable Rector Professor Mustafa Buhadef.

Upon its stay in our country, the Algerian delegation was received by the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami. Likewise, it visited different education, scientific and social cultural institutions.

In honor of the delegation of the University "Houari Boume Dienne" the rector of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana Professir Osman Kraja gave a dinner at Dajti Hotel, which was attended also by the president of the Academy of Sciences Professor Aleks Buda, the Vice-Minister of Education and Culture Badhyl Golemi and the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica.

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POLITICS

ALBANIA

BRIEFS

EXPERTS SENT TO IRAN--Albania has sent a number of military experts to the Islamic Republic. This report from Iranian military sources in the country is more proof of the success of the Ayatollah Khomeyni regime's policy of "also East, also West." By sending military experts Albania is trying to keep the republic of the Ayatollah on its feet. The Islamic Republic and the Islamic Republic of Albania, by establishing diplomatic relations five years ago, began cooperation amid the amazement of the supporters of communism. Mohammad Hashemi, the former minister of industries, and 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, the minister of agriculture, were among the members of the Islamic regime who visited Tirana. Albania also sent several delegations to Tehran, and in 1984 the Islamic regime shipped some oil to Albania on cheaper terms. Now with the announcement of military cooperation between Tehran and Tirana, it seems that one and one half years [as published] after the death of Enver Hoxha, his successors are thinking more in Islamic terms. It may be on this account that by sending military experts to the Islamic Republic they have hastened to give it support. [Excerpts] [London KEYHAN in Persian (Weekly Edition) 30 Jan 86 p 16 GF] /12913

MESSAGES TO HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN--Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The text of the message is as follows: We would like to extend warm thanks to you for the greetings that you sent us on the occasion of the 73d independence day and 81st national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We would like to extend best wishes for progress and happiness to you and the Cambodian people. We are convinced that the friendly relations that exist between our two peoples and countries will further develop in our common interests and [words indistinct] and reactionaries. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Jan 86 BK] /12913

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE--Tirana, 4 February (ATA)--The President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent this message of greetings to the President of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene. "On occasion of the anniversary of the

National Day of Sri Lanka, I would like to send you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name sincere greetings and to the friendly people of Sri Lanka, the heartfelt wishes for wellbeing and prosperity. I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop further in the future." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 4 Feb 86 AU] /12913

CARCANI MEETS ENVOYS--Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received at separate meetings Philippe Legrain, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France; Bilal Shemshir, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey; and Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present at these meetings, which took place in a warm and freindly atmosphere. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Jan 86 AU] /12913

MIHALI LEADER OF DURRES--Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian on 31 January publishes on page 2 a 1,200-word report by Kristo Mertiri on a meeting of the Durres District People's Council, which discussed the 1985 plan and budget fulfillment and the 1986 draft plan and budget. The report begins with the statement that the meeting was also attended by Qirjako Mihal, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and "first secretary of the district's AWP Committee." No mention is made of the previous incumbent, Muho Asllani. [Editorial Report] /12913

ALIA GREETES INDIA'S SINGH--Tirana, 25 January (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh: "On occasion of the National Day of India, I convey to you my sincere greetings and at the same time I formulate the best wishes for the prosperity of the Indian people and your personal happiness." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Jan AU] /12913

CARCANI MEETS SRV ENVOY--Hanoi VNA 28 January--The Albanian party and government will do their utmost to further promote the friendship (?and) [word indistinct] sided cooperation between Albania and Vietnam in the interest of the two peoples, said Albanian Chairman of the Council of Ministers Adil Carcani in his recent meeting in Tirana with Vietnamese Ambassador to Albania Le Ngoc Than. He pointed out that the Albanian people always respect and admire the Vietnamese people for their courageous resistance war for national salvation in the past and will stand shoulder to shoulder with them in their national construction and defence at present. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 86 BK] /12913

ALIA RECEIVES PERUVIAN SECRETARY--Tirana, 31 December (ATA)--The first Secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received at the seat of the CC of the Party Comrade Antonio Fernandez Gomez, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party (M-L), who was on a visit in our

country and had a friendly and cordial talk with him. The meeting was pervaded by the spirit of internationalist fraternal friendship which characterizes the relations between the PLA and the Peruvian Communist Party (M-L) and by the unity of opinions on all problems. The meeting was attended by Comrades Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the PLA, and Agim Popa, head of the Foreign Department at the CC of the Party. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 31 Dec 85 AU] /12913

ALIA GREETES BURMESE PRESIDENT--Tirana, 4 January (ATA)--The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of Burma, U San Yu: "The celebration of your national day avails me of the opportunity in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to send to you warm greetings and the Burmese people the best wishes for the continuous progress and development of their country." [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 4 Jan 86 AU] /12913

TURKISH ENVOY'S ARRIVAL--Bilal Shimshir, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country on 12 November. [Excerpt] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 85 AU] /12913

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION TO ALGERIA--Tirana, 4 February (ATA)--At the invitation of the National Women's Union of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, a delegation of the Women's Union of the PSR of Albania [WUA] made a visit to Algeria recently. Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article with impressions from the visit, written by Pranvera Lahi, head of Foreign Department of the WUA General Council, member of this delegation. The article says among others; We felt the Algerian hospitality during all our visit to that country. We felt it wherever we went, in towns and villages, in families or during the visits to production centers, in the warm meetings we had with the country's high personalities. A warm, friendly and often intimate atmosphere was created for us wherever we went. ["An Ancient and New Friendship With the Algerian People"--ATA headline] [Excerpt] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Feb 86 AU] /12913

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

SUCSESSES, FAILURES OF PEOPLE'S MILITIA IN 1985 ASSESSED

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 4 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Stoyko Stoykov in column "Party Reports and Elections": "We Can Be Gratified but not Complacent!"]

[Text] In the annual reports greater demands are made on mature and militant organizations. Secretary Lt Col Ivan Rafailov came to the election-and-report meeting of PPO [primary party organizations] in the OOR [Okhrana na Obshtestveniya Red; Protection of Public Order] Administration of the DNM [People's Militia Directorate] with the high criterion of time and party tasks. Emphasizing the favorable appraisal of the leadership of the directorate and of the MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs], Party Committee Secretary Col Yordan Tankov made serious demands on the communists of the administration, mainly in respect of the quality of control activity: "We could change the atmosphere in the protective militia and achieve the desired drastic change in its work," he emphasized, "if we intensify control over the controllers, if we rally the communists, party groups and the organization as a whole and attain greater efficiency in developing and enforcing a comprehensive system for the protection of public order in the rayon administrations under conditions of a complex operational situation. . ."

Rich in labor, political, social and cultural events of a domestic and international character, the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan subjected MVR agencies, including the NM [People's Militia] and its entire protective personnel, to serious testing. Under conditions of ceaseless attempts by the imperialist special services to spread to our territory the terrorist wave raging in the West and of the essentially revolutionary action to restore the names of the descendants of Bulgarians forcibly mohammedanized in the past, they ensured necessary public order and fought with honor to safeguard socialist property. The crucial and large-scale tasks which the protective militia performed under exceptionally difficult conditions of great pressure and work load are a verification of the communists' political maturity and professional training.

Communists Manolov, Ralev, Georgiev, Petkov, Balev, Marchev, Perov, Vladimirov and V. Ivanov invested a great deal of their energies, tact and ability in their work during their stay in the territorial units. Almost everybody in the administration grew professionally and increased their tactical know-how through enforcing and defending in practice expedient administrative decisions. In

difficult situations they exhibited self-control and resoluteness, firmness and expertise. As a result of this and of the efforts of the protective services, the territorial subunits countrywide continued to maintain a favorable trend towards improvement of results along general lines in the fight against crime. The absolute number of crimes committed in public places, as well as the criminal offenses in large cities (in the capital, Varna and Burgas, in Stara Zagora and Sofia Okrug) declined. Some grave criminal offenses, committed by recidivists and alcoholics in an intoxicated state, also registered a drop. Definite progress was likewise made in the preventive activity of rayon and young rayon inspectors and in the performance of preventive administrative measures.

"There has been progress and we can be gratified, but not complacent!" Comrade Ivan Atanasov pointed out and stressed, "The way we have managed so far must not continue! Why? Because there are quite a few unsolved questions and we cannot go to the 13th BCP Congress with these. What an average of five or six people had to say at a party meeting is fine, but do we talk to them pointedly, with the anxiety with which we must work as a team at an overtaking pace? Have we used to sufficient extent the brains and talent, the team and all the potentialities of party groups for on-time performance of urgent tasks? Some talk about these this time, too, but when are we going to ascertain, report and comment on facts? So that the problems will be realized, not by somebody else, but by you personally, Comrade Andreev, Marchev, Georgiev! The machinery of responsibility still has not been set in motion in a number of communists, as a result of which we are late with the solution of questions having to do with the internal and external protection of some enterprises, with a guarantee of their security. But what are the communists from your section, from your party group doing, Colonel Andreev? Nor does it look unfounded to be worried about some VM [not further identified] problems in agriculture, either, Colonel Marchev."

"We are at the threshold of decisive collisions with liberalism and too little control!" Communist Ivan Ivanov pointed out in his turn. "This is the task of tasks, which we will solve before the 13th Party Congress. . ." Maj Stefan Angelov validly dwelt on this also.

The communists and all workers from the protective militia are put to strict tests. They must urgently reorganize their activity; invest all their energies in the development and enforcement of the comprehensive system for the protection of public order in the MVR rayon administrations; participate actively in ideological and educational work with the descendants of Bulgarians mohammedanized in the past who have accepted the revival process as a historical necessity. The protective militia's duty is to stand as a reliable barrier against attempts at acts of sabotage and terror in our country and to improve its work style and method in the protection of public order by waging an unyielding and effective struggle against crime and adverse phenomena in our everyday life.

The communists left the meeting gratified by the dialogue held there, but not complacent, clearly aware that what awaits them in the days, weeks and months before the congress is not a job, but round-the-clock work to improve protective activity.

POLITICS

BULGARIA

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SIGNS REGULATION ON DISCIPLINE

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 27 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Lt Gen Kiril Maslenkov, chief of MVR [Ministry of Internal Affairs] Cadres Administration: "Sound Discipline and Strictly Prescribed Service Routine"]

[Text] The decisive role and place of MVR agencies in the struggle against adverse phenomena and for the observance of the socialist rule of law and system of justice dictate high party discipline among their personnel.

Recently the minister of internal affairs, Col Gen Dimitur Stoyanov, signed "Instructions regarding the Work of Chiefs, Political Organizers and Political Educators for the Strengthening of MVR Discipline." The publication of this important document was dictated by the necessity of increasingly improving the work style and methods of the service, command and political staff in assuring sound discipline and strictly prescribed service routine in State Security agencies, MVR troops, People's Militia and the Fire-Fighting Section.

These instructions contain a number of new elements aimed mainly at the precise and clear regulation of the substance of the work of chiefs (commanders), political organizers and political educators and their powers and duties in matters of discipline.

Underlying the new instructions, the basic principles on which discipline in MVR agencies is founded are high conscientiousness, personal responsibility for the execution of assigned missions, self-discipline of every official, exercise of effective control and carrying on of preventive activity, and employment of moral and material incentives. Strict measures will be taken against violators of discipline and single-minded educational work will be conducted with them.

One-man command holds a main position among these principles. Therefore, chiefs (commanders) are assigned the task of organizing, leading and monitoring activity relating to the strengthening of discipline and the observance of the socialist rule of law and prescribed service routine, at the same time bearing responsibility for the state thereof in the units entrusted to them. Among the duties indicated for chiefs (commanders) the following are outstanding: serving as example to their subordinates; timely discovery of the reasons for, and prevention of infractions by creating an atmosphere of implacability towards agents of

adverse phenomena, as well as by refusing to tolerate the minimization and concealment of infractions and extraordinary incidents and by calling to strict official accountability those who do conceal them. At the same time, disciplinary practice must also be unceasingly improved by applying the Leninist principle of the active participation of collectives and making fuller use in the struggle to strengthen discipline of social bodies--courts of honor and comradely courts.

The new instructions establish considerably more efficiently the procedure for informing the appropriate authorities of extraordinary incidents and the procedure for the imposing and rescinding of punishments, as well as for reports and analyses of discipline in the MVR. The time limits are shortened for giving information to the trial judge advocate--this must be done without delay, at the same time informing the MVR duty officer and the duty officer of the central unit in question--as well as for reporting an extraordinary incident to the MVR Cadres Administration within a period of 3 days instead of 7.

The instructions assign to the political organizers and political educators in the MVR troops, the People's Militia and the Fire-Fighting Section the role of chiefs' (commanders') first assistants in strengthening the discipline and political morale of personnel in the units. The specific tasks that are to be carried out by political means are indicated.

The instructions pay special attention to the measures which are to be taken against systematic violators of discipline and against those who tolerate poor results in official work. The warning procedure and method, the educational work and further measures regarding the official status of these functionaries are defined.

Chiefs (commanders) of central units are given the task of requiring their subordinates when visiting units to render specific assistance and to monitor the strengthening of discipline. In cases where adverse behavior and phenomena are found, the aforesaid subordinates must submit timely information through command channels.

The instructions provide that unit chiefs (commanders) hold strictly to disciplinary account chiefs who manifest formalism, apathy, too little control, conciliatoriness, poor preventive and individual educational work, as a result of which their subordinates tolerate incidents.

A definition is given of the nature and substance of the concepts of "extraordinary incident" and "disciplinary infraction." The procedure for their classification is specified, and the catalogue and criteria thereof are indicated. As a result of the diversification of the criteria by which types of extraordinary incidents are characterized, the catalogue thereof has been increased. The aim is to achieve thereby greater precision in specifying the individual character of any incident and hence shorten the way of discovering the reasons and conditions contributing to its perpetration. The increase in the designations of extraordinary incidents is due, besides, to the inclusion of some new kinds.

As regards the practice of disciplinary action, the instructions make certain new demands, such as, for example, imposing stricter punishment for infractions committed under the influence of alcohol, while the punishment "Warning of sub-standard service" may simultaneously be imposed with the setting of minimum pay for 1 year for the position in question. The procedure and method for the rescinding of imposed punishments are indicated.

The instructions clarify the procedure and the rights of chiefs (commanders) to give incentives and impose punishments under the appropriate provisions of the code of disciplinary action for officials and under the Labor Code for civilian personnel. The rights of State Security leadership are settled by a reducing table. This question of disciplinary practice is also settled analogously within the MVR Prison Section.

The instructions regarding the work of chiefs (commanders), political organizers and political educators in strengthening MVR discipline is a new stride in the steadily pursued policy of the MVR leadership to heighten their strictness and implacability towards violators of discipline and prescribed service routine among personnel. Recently the data indicate that there is a stability in the dynamics of extraordinary incidents and disciplinary infractions committed by officials. This must by no means satisfy us and our efforts must be concentrated on their drastic decrease.

The discipline question is beginning to arise in all its acuteness and calls for resolute actions. "It reveals," as Comrade Todor Zhivkov says, "the extent to which we have achieved the molding of the socialist personality, the level of its conscientiousness and responsibility to itself and to society. . ."

In the complex of measures and means that the party and state employ in the battle against adverse phenomena, violations of the socialist rule of law and other antisocial behavior, the activity of MVR agencies has an important place. Only the disciplined, conscientious MVR official with a sense of high responsibility, demonstrating professional expertise in the performance of his official duties, can actively join in this struggle. That is why the paramount duty of chiefs (commanders), political organizers and political educators is the molding and educating of, and the provision of incentives for such officials and the strengthening of discipline in the units and subunits.

The study, thorough interpretation and precise application of the provisions of the new instructions are a prerequisite for effective work in the strengthening of discipline, and hence also for a rise in the quality of the work in the performance of official MVR functions. The timely detection of present weaknesses and deficiencies in discipline-strengthening activity and a resolute breaking off with good-naturedness and liberalism towards violators of discipline are a question of maturity and party staunchness. Such is now the party's behest.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS PLENUM EXPOSES WEAKNESS

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 13 Nov 85 pp 1,2

[Article by Major Vacho Radulov: "Our vital position - unity of words and deeds": Passages in slant lines rendered in bold face in text.]

[Text] Information from the primary party organizations must always be a mirror of truth * The battle against negative phenomena -- a target point for the moral energy of our communists in their efforts to build the social and defense function of the Ministry of Internal Affairs * The professional staff in the agencies of law and order must be steeled for greater ideological, moral and professional preparation.

The party has always relied on and believed in the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. And the communists in the agencies of the proletarian dictatorship have not repaid this trust and confidence, neither now nor in the past, with platonic gratitude, but with the bloody deeds of their fate and their calling. They have always defended, are defending and will defend the moment and perspective of its revolutionary build-up with concrete actions. In mastering the party lessons, they have never been average, still less weak, students.

This truth is embodied in the results that they have achieved in their struggle to execute the resolutions of the 12th congress, the national party conference, the ensuing plenary of the Central Committee and documents and resolutions of the politbureau for a worthy greeting of the impending 13th congress. It was for this reason that the recent plenum of the rayon committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in examining the work of party agencies and organizations in the central units and Sofia city administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the struggle against negative phenomena, accepted the categorical assessment that the detachments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs are morally sound, politically and professionally in fighting trim, and ideologically united around the April general line of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This was the fundamental and essential factor that determined the true tone, the high adherence to principals and self-expectations, criticism and self-criticism with which certain problems and

unresolved questions concerning the social efficacy of the struggle of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs against the negative phenomena were analyzed, both in the report of the bureau of the rayon committee, delivered by the first secretary of the committee, Major-General Nikola Lalchev, and in the following presentations.

The report emphasized that the struggle against negative phenomena must now become still more politicized. For the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, it is assuming importance as a fundamental, specialized defense system of socialist society, touching every sphere of the political, social, economic, ideological and cultural life of the country. The Ministry of Internal Affairs must renew its efforts in taking a strong offensive against theft, misappropriation and squandering, against poor management and violations of labor discipline, against corruption and other forms of demoralization and dissolution. The expectations of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party are even greater for the signal and information function of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs /as an important link in the state's information system/.

From us, warriors of the truth, they demand full and accurate information. They demand that we wage war on its suppression and falsification. Our communists have been given the task of still more actively improving the social and preventive role of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, of actively assisting in the educational role of the party and the state with Cheka procedures and resources. We must ensure the strict preservation of socialist legality and socialist public order and the rights of citizens; we must constantly improve administrative services for the population; we must raise our preventive activity to a higher level.

It is particularly important now not to live under illusions of invulnerability, but sensibly to direct the efforts of party organizations toward protecting the professional staff from the deforming influence of negative phenomena. Preserving the purity of our own ranks and branding uncompromising all who discredit us with unworthy conduct as a true political detachment of the party will have a decisive role in enhancing efficiency and quality in the activities of the ministry in the present complex international and operative situation. Even in our own ranks, the struggle against negative phenomena must be fought from top down and from bottom up, irrespective of the position of those involved. The primary party organizations must transform the clash against all that is negative into part of their life, and battle unflinchingly for the moral, political and ideological improvement of the employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Further, comrade Lalchev dwelled on certain basic weaknesses in that regard which still attend the life and work of a part of the party agencies and organizations. In the first place, the incompleteness and untimeliness of party information. This does not allow a party position on all negative grounds. Established party and organization work procedures for collection of information on the actual condition of operations and party work are not being followed to their full extent. Unfortunately, there are cases of party information conforming to the opinion of operations managers, for some of whom, the truth is sometimes a reason to "catch cold with ambition". What

other reason could there be for concealing for so long the examples of insufficiencies in the party organization of the Sofia town administration on questions of discipline and work with young militia employees, of lack of courage to criticize the style and methods of work of certain leaders in the detachments at the ministry? What else could the unhealthy reaction of some managers to criticism from below be expressing? And how can we explain the cases of abuse of official position in front of everyone without anyone daring to hinder the arrogant person?

Again, as in the previous plenum, the question of the unsatisfactory disciplinary situation in the individual collectives was raised pointedly. In that respect, for example, do we always take into consideration the strength of the negative public resonance of the weaknesses that we display in the administrative and legal services for the population? If the reply were positive, there would not be so many complaints about the bureaucratic, callous approach and the dawdling of the people in our passport departments, in the departments of the control of automotive transport, and in certain other service groups.

What is at the root of these and other weaknesses? The reply was provided in the report and presentations of the plenum. Above all, in the inability to transfer party educational work to the primary party organizations, to organize ongoing intense work with the communists and all employees. Our most active party members still devote a lot of time and energy to "unproductive" undertakings and paperwork.

We are also slowly overcoming a number of weaknesses in our style and methods of party work. We are still dealing with the end in itself, the quantitative approach, working without plans, red tape and the nicling and diming that so many people love. In not a few cases party offices do not manage to create the normal conditions of developing concrete, personal criticism and honest self-criticism. Even now, not enough primary party organizations are practising /the law of party control in circumstances of one-man management./

And the disparaging expectations and misinterpreted solidarity lead to the dangerous feeling of impunity in people, to moral carelessness toward getting off with words instead of deeds.

These weaknesses inevitably leave their mark on the work of the primary party organizations with professional staff. And this is how intercessions, toadying, nepotism and jobs for the boys, etc., gain the upper hand in certain cases.

In the report, statements and undertakings adopted, the plenum outlined the directions for improvement of the work of the rayon party organization on the questions discussed. Summarized simply, they boil down to the following:

First. Further improvement of the style and methods of work at all party and staff levels. As a basis for critical evaluation and critical, conscientious analysis of one's own work, we must create an environment of high expectations and responsibility toward the work entrusted to every communist and employee.

Every attempt to distort information and nonconformance should be sanctioned with critical notes and proposals from communists.

Second. The contribution of party agencies and organizations to fulfilling the signal and information function of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be increased.

Third. The further ideological preparation of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be continued, with a view to creating a high ideological and moral immunity in every employee against gestures of petty justice and to eliminating conditions that promote professional deformation. The efficiency of the ideological, political and moral education of the team should be constantly increased. Party agencies and organizations should fight for the purity of our ranks by strengthening their severity toward those who fulfill their duties in an irresponsible manner, merely for the sake of appearances; and those who abuse their professional position and who have lost the moral appearance of an employee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs should be relieved of their work.

Fourth. Controlling the personal example of the communist and the manager must become a constant feature of the style of work of party agencies and organizations. It must be completed under conditions of total coordination between party agencies, agencies of political education and public service commissions.

Fifth. It is now necessary to increase continuously the organizational, command and managerial skills of the professional staff. Their know-how should transform the expectations of the party and management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs into practical work in the units, their skills should educate people, organize and rally them, giving a true account of social and mental understanding and public opinion in the service collectives.

Sixth. The role and responsibility of the party agencies and organizations should be decisively increased to assist operational management more actively in completing the integral personnel process in the ministry (and particularly in forecasting, planning and organizing the learning process) as they fight against intercession and wage /an irreconcilable battle against the disparaging criteria used in the selection and promotion of professional staff./

Their foremost task must be to perfect preparation and selfpreparation, to educate people, to take concrete steps to develop the reserve professional staff and to create conditions for the optimal introduction of competitive selection in personnel work.

The necessity for accurate and up-to-date information in the personnel process as a condition for making scientifically based decisions at the plenum was discussed by Lieutenant Colonel Nikolai Slavchev, deputy head of the personnel department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He emphasized that information must combine evidence of both the business and political qualities of the employee or the candidate for employment and also his social and mental

stability and the probable chance of developing himself in the conditions of the specific activity of the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Colonel Purvan Rusinov, deputy head of the Sofia city administration at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and head of the people's militia at the Sofia city administration, spoke of the adequacy between the efforts that are being made in the administration in the struggle against negative phenomena and their results.

In his presentation, Lieutenant General Ivan Dimitrov, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs and Director of the People's Militia, pointed out that crimes were showing a downward trend but that the percent of crimes committed in public places by drunks gave cause for concern. Alcohol was also the cause for a large number of traffic accidents. Further, he dwelled on the efforts being made by the People's Militia in the struggle against unearned income and poor management. In that respect, he noted, the distortion of information is particularly dangerous since it inflicts heavy moral damages on society, the belief of the workers is waning in the inevitability of the socially just reprisal of the law for everyone who dares to violate the norms of our socialist, industrious life.

Major General K. Velichkov devoted his words to the questions of further perfection of information flow in certain directions of the work of the ministry.

The first secretary of the Georgian rayon committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Ivan Ivanov, analyzed the work of the comsomol associations in raising the allied responsibility of young employees in the struggle against negative phenomena.

Lieutenant General Todor Radulov, deputy head of the department of social and national security in the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, gave a profound and well-supported presentation at the plenum. It is to the credit of not a few primary party organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which, he said, in the preparatory period leading to the plenum searched for and truly found their place in the resolution of questions which we are debating here. The majority of permanent commissions and standing bureaus also demonstrated political maturity. At the same time, however, certain primary party organizations failed to submit their work to a thorough critical analysis. They lacked sufficient self-criticism, their weaknesses were judged on principle, as if they did not concern them. But the truth is that in certain service directions, for example, work is unjustifiably slow. The state of discipline in some units still fails to meet the high expectations.

Further, Comrade Radulov dwelled on the fact that certain complaints were not investigated sufficiently thoroughly by the competent agencies. The concern of the leadership in the ministry and the rayon committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has not been carried over into certain units, and the people are living peacefully in their old ways. Now, emphasized Comrade T. Radulov, it is necessary /to maintain the spirit of high principles, criticism and sincerity/ everywhere.

Under the leadership of the rayon committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party we must create organizations that will execute the resolutions of the plenum and take practical steps on the critical remarks and recommendations of the communists.

Participants in the plenum followed with interest, communist-style, the sincere and moving report of Lieutenant General Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Minister of Internal Affairs. It cannot be said that we are not concerned that steps are not being taken to discuss these questions. But we cannot help but ask ourselves why the changes are taking place slowly, said Comrade D. Stoyanov. We must make a political assessment of the disturbing factors and phenomena. However, we must not transform our concern into an empty noise. This is just what they are doing in certain units instead of setting to work sensibly to discover the reasons and the guilty parties and demanding a great deal of them. The old communists used to say -- we must purge ourselves of weakness and set forth purified. But even that requires organizational work. We cannot wage war against negative phenomena in meetings and by tapping on the shoulder. There is no room for wondering and wailing in this matter. Everyone must join in with self-respect, self criticism and bravery. This is essential if we are to make progress. We must appreciate the fact, emphasized Comrade D. Stoyanov, that in the projected new edition of the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considerable space has been set aside for moral and ethical questions. Many young people have come to us and we must educate them in communist morality. Can we always achieve this, if here and there the professional staff is evaluated according to toadying and not by their work. Only when people in a party organization are evaluated according to their deeds, only then will this organization be successful in everything.

It is clear that our agencies can execute their highly responsible party obligations only if they are pure. The creed of the Georgians for the clean hands of the Chekas must be for us the pure basis of our position on life and not grounds for declamations.

Further, Comrade D. Stoyanov spoke on the conciliatory attitude of certain communists toward weakness, on the fact that for their own peace of mind they got away with words rather than deeds. Such people do not know what it is to find themselves sitting over a book, pencil in hand, at dawn. The fire of innovation and creative risk are foreign to them. And now we need the fighting spirit of every primary party organization and every party secretary, because the communist does not exist that is not subject to party control, whatever the size of his epaulettes. To life's necessities, to people's questions and claims, concluded Comrade D. Stoyanov, we, the leading communists, must respond with actions.

To respond with actions!. Actually, both the atmosphere and the business purpose of the plenum were subjected to this appeal. Now it is the turn of the party agencies and organizations to use this once again as a yardstick against the practical value of the measures outlined to strengthen the struggle against the negative phenomena. Of course, this work demands of us a little more valor, a little more conscientiousness, and a little more skill, to define more specifically the target point at which the moral energy of every man must be directed. That is our duty. The voice of time reminds us of it and commands us not to put off until tomorrow what we can do today ...

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD ATTACKED

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Article: "How Human Rights Are Respected"]

[Excerpt] "Each person has the right to life, liberty and personal security," it says in article 3 of the General Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948. We commemorate this important event every year as Human Rights Day.

The essential condition for observing the whole complex of human rights, including the most basic right of every human--that of life--is the maintenance of peace. This right has absolute priority in the whole hierarchy of human rights and liberties and therefore it is axiomatic in the whole system of human values. Unfortunately, it is highly deplorable that, although all the UN member nations in 1948 signed the General Declaration on Human Rights, in many cases its noble intent is being trampled underfoot. And that is precisely why Human Rights Day cannot be celebrated but only noted, emphasizing its continuing urgency. Let us mention at least some of the countries where human rights are most grossly and bloodily violated--the racist Republic of South Africa, militarist Israel, fascist Chile and the dictatorial regimes of San Salvador, Guatemala, in Haiti and in several other countries.

And, alas, among leading statesmen of this world there are those who, through they preach human rights almost daily, at the same time they themselves trample on them shamelessly. It was also true that as long as it involved a document primarily of moral character, the United States, for example, did not oppose it and even praised it in 1948. But as soon as it gradually became necessary to make specific commitments intrinsic to the documents and agreements, the gentlemen in Washington began dozing off. And so the United States is signatory to only three of the more than 20 international acts on human rights: the struggle against the slave trade, on refugees and on the political rights of women. As concerns the first two agreements one can say that in practice they are observed very much in their own way. And the third--what can one say?--up to now the United States has not approved the constitution amendment on full equality for men and women.

Finally, the sincerity of those who hold deceptively appropriated banners of "freedom and rights" and brandish them all over the world is attested to just by listing their faithful friend--the most reactionary regimes in the world--Chile, Israel, JAR [United Arab Republic] and others. And lastly, there is also the fact that, while stressing slogans about rights and liberty, they let millions at home suffer poverty and hunger and by predatory aggression deprive other nations of their freedom and their natural resources and by neocolonial exploitation rob millions of people even of their health and lives.

The United States and its faithful allies of various pacts have for many years now regularly voted against all the initiatives concerning reforms related to the most basic human rights. It is no different even recently when the UN General Assembly approved several proposals of resolutions concerning social progress, human rights and condemnation of racism. In all cases the U.S. delegation was the only dissenting vote. And the United States acted the same way with earlier resolutions, year after year, not excepting those prohibiting the testing of nuclear arms, prohibiting neutron bombs and prohibiting the development and production of new systems and types of weapons of mass destruction, etc.

From attitudes like these it is clear that the United States and its allies do not respect, but clearly ignore, conditions for providing the most basic of human rights--the right to live in peace without the threat of nuclear war that would destroy everything. The fact is that the U.S. president, R. Reagan, together with his military hawks in the Pentagon and NATO, are expanding enormous sums to achieve military superiority--even at that most dreadful of costs--and subjugate the world.

Considering the intentions of the most militant Western politicians one cannot take seriously their tirades "on the defense of human rights." Why, they are advocated by the very same ones who are adherents of the principle that "right is on the side of the one who has more weapons and money." They are proclaimed by the representatives of those governments that violate and trample on the freedom and rights of whole nations. And it is typical that those who are most fervently engaged in preparing for war against humanity and suppressing basic human rights are precisely the ones trying to pose as their "most noble" defenders. They accuse indiscriminately and without proof the socialist states of some sort of violation of human rights. They keep repeating the old worn out record about so-called "internal dissidents" who, in fact, are a group of people who hate the socialist system and government of the people in their countries.

All of this, to be sure, has its justification for them. They are doing nothing other than masking their own antihuman activities. It is no wonder. After all, nobody in all the world would ever find in the U.S. constitution any provision about the right to work for everyone, about free medical care, education and the like. In the midst of the sharp dissension about human rights is the fact that in the wealthiest and most highly developed capitalist country, the United States, there are millions of unemployed, 33 million Americans literally vegetate under bare subsistence levels, thousands of people there die of hunger and children of poor parents without medical help

are also condemned to death. Neither Ronald Reagan nor any of his presidential predecessors has said a word, for example, about the fact that as a result of deliberate genocide, of the original 12 million Indians there are scarcely 1 million left on reservations where basic living conditions are lacking, that they live to an average of only 45 years and have the highest infant mortality rate. And that the defender of their rights, Leonard Peltier, has been imprisoned unlawfully for over 10 years now. They also do not boast of the fact that immigrants from Puerto Rico and Latin American live under similar conditions in the United States. And more than once there have been comparisons of the United States with racist South Africa which, as is well known, supports the United States at the UN, in trade and in supplies of modern weapons, etc.

And with all this, the politicians from the West would like to give lectures on democracy to other states. Comrade Vasil Bilak said, among other things, at the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Under the banner of human rights they want to interfere in the affairs of other states no less sovereign than they themselves. It is an attempt at legalized export of counter-revolution, primarily to socialist and progressively oriented states."

Let us, however, ask the question whether in our complicated world, divided into two different political systems, it is not possible to achieve in the matter of human rights a better, more ideal status, at least a little closer to the ideas contained in the General Declaration on Human Rights? Yes, there is. The experiences of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community confirm this.. Comrade Vasil Bilak also said this at the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "We do not claim that in the socialist countries everything is already perfect and resolved, but democracy, freedom and human rights are much better and more universal than in the most highly developed capitalist states. Yes, we have much to be proud of and we have nothing to hide before the whole world even though we have many economic problems to solve. They are, however, far from those which the workers in capitalist states have to contend with daily."

The socialist states, their policies, laws and their very constitutions, give full guarantees for work and other social securities and for a rich intellectual and cultural life for all decent working people. This fact is fully reflected and contained also in the programs of their communist parties. Their constant enrichment and development is very closely and distinctly laid before members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all Soviet peoples in the proposed new edition of the CPSU Program. The party came forward with it openly, with due self-confidence before the whole public of the world. For it is a program that shows a full and comprehensive life for today's and tomorrow's Soviet society.

8491/13068

CSO: 2400/110

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PREFERENCE FOR WESTERN IMPORTS QUESTIONED

Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 11 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Robert Dengler: "On Cringing"]

[Text] It is unfortunate that we have probably gotten already accustomed to the "import psychosis", to the desire to please at any costs: according to some people, anything foreign is good. They argue (and sometimes with reason)--just look at our merchandise, what an impossible pattern, quality or technical level, possibly even wrapping! Or they are saying: what else is there left but to look for imported goods at any price, when similar articles are rarely or never produced here?

But is everything imported really the most...? We may see for instance, "imported" discount tags adorning, jewel-like, some mediocre, commonplace articles in the shop windows. As if somebody tried to trick the customer into the already customary, but nevertheless questionable way of reasoning...

We have nothing against imports, we would even welcome a better assortment of merchandise on the counters. But is the country of origin the only criterion for the quality of the product? We could certainly find innumerable examples of western trash in comparison with top-of-the line Czechoslovak goods. And certain tags, in spite of influencing some people toward bourgeois slighting, cannot transform the serviceability of the products.

It is common knowledge that among the merchandise offered by many large trade organizations in the world, our products may also be found. But you would search in vain for any indication of the country of origin. The firm simply sells, under its own well advertised brand name, goods bought elsewhere. And here I am not talking about products originating in our country, whereas the "finals" are played abroad, evidently under a foreign label. But, at the same time, I am not at all sure if an absolute and callous concealment of labor from other countries is really desirable.

I have my doubts as well, however, about the suitability of methods used by certain of our "businessmen": for instance, in the Prague "House of Interior Design" they were recently inviting customers to visit the department of settees and beds from the FRG. The form of publicity used--a videotape with a commentary on the advantages of the exposed merchandise--is new in our

country. But the announcer reads in German! The posters on the walls are also imported and with a text in foreign language! It is simple a West German enclave with merchandise that is not exactly (also by its price) common in our country. In my opinion, every reasonable businessman tries to influence the customer by simplicity and intelligibility. In this case, however, one can only hope that the attractive products will advertise themselves, as any further service to the customer is probably meant for people with knowledge of German only. When then that novelty? For the sake of sophistication probably... (it is regrettable that the House of Interior Design is not on a worldly level in its actual duty--good service to the customer. I am waiting to settle a small complaint for over a year and get nothing but suprised looks from the sales personnel).

Similar experience can be made at the sales rooms of the ESO. What are some employees trying to prove by foreign publicity? Is it the assortment of goods that matters or are they only concerned to strum the snobbish string of the customer or to possibly "justify" higher prices? "Well, it is imported..."

Sometimes, I come across a question: and what about it? Indeed, it doesn't matter, why get excited? I have found out however, that it is exactly people with such ideas who are living already in the stereotype of the "import psychosis". They are running after foreign production in expectation of something better. I have nothing against it; I am only asking what is the reason for such behaviour. On the other hand, in my conception, the sighs of the customers should serve as a challenge to our manufacturers and our commerce.

A stereotyped thinking has a broader impact indeed. We were discussing it the other day with my neighbor. "Before I travelled, still as a student, for the first time to the West, I had an apprehension about future encounters and discussions. About people. That they are different, that they are "worldly", that I do not measure up to them, that we simply "cannot afford them". But the reality was obviously different. They were ordinary people like myself, with their own worries, joys and opinions. We were compatible in many things. I have also found out that we are much better informed about their country than they are about ours. Plainly speaking, I did not have to cringe because I speak Czech or because they have better electronics".

We will probably gladly agree to it. It is a pity though, that unaware of it are some western tourists who, having remarked a certain streak of strange mentality of our fellow-citizens, are taking advantage of it. And, furthermore, inasmuch as they are influenced by the bourgeois propaganda creating stereotypes of "grey life" in socialism (and not much more interests that propaganda), we should not be surprised about their nabob attitude to the eager looks of our children whom they haughtily offer some candy. I can imagine that children, maybe in England, would act the same way and nobody would get excited about it. I have witnessed, though, twice a Czechoslovak citizen cursing his country only because he found a ready listener getting out of a "chariot" with West German license plates.

To sum it up: I feel that we owe an explanation to our children and to many of our fellow-citizens; namely that it is easy to copy the bent backs of the

grown-ups, but that it is much more intricate to set them straight again. That cosmopolitanism and national pride often have different features and that, in daily life, we should not dismiss that fact with a wave of the hand.

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POLITICS

POLAND

PUBLISHERS' CONSORTIUM HOSTS POLITICAL TRAINING SESSION

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 85 p 5

[Interview with Boleslaw Kapitan by Irena Szamow; date and place not specified]

[Text] The new year of political and professional training, organized by the Center for Personnel Training and Improvement of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House has been opened in Serock near Warsaw.

Stanislaw Glen, assistant director of the PZPR Central Committee's Press, Radio and Television department, spoke on the most important political and professional goals of journalists, while center director Boleslaw Kapitan presented achievements to date and the institution's program of activities for the immediate future. Assistant editors in chief of many newspapers and weeklies, agencies and radio and televisions centers will take part in the seminar that open the new year.

We spoke to center director Boleslaw Kapitan about improvement of qualifications of the journalist circle.

[Question] It is a generally accepted truth that a person learns throughout his life. . . .

[Answer] And this applies also or perhaps especially to a profession such as journalism, which is so strongly connected to life. Bringing up to date the information acquired in the course of one's studies, acquiring new information, polishing one's linguistic background--this is not only a recommendation for every journalist, but a necessary requirement for maintaining a proper standard in this profession.

[Question] And it was this conviction that became the main foundation for bringing your institution into being?

[Answer] Yes, although I must add that a number of attempts in this realm had previously been made by various individuals. But these were courses of an improvised nature that lacked a comprehensive grasp of the problem--the creation of a compact system of political and professional improvement for

journalists that takes into account the current needs of this circle and the country.

[Question] The center is one of the newest institutions of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Worker's Cooperative Publishing House. So can one already talk about experience?

[Answer] Certainly, because although we have been in operation for barely a year, it has been a period of intensive instructional work and has brought concrete results. All told, more than 2100 students have taken advantage of the courses we offer. Among them were almost 900 journalists from throughout the country and 1100 representatives of managerial staffs and selected professional groups of the Worker's Cooperative Publishing House.

All the programs provided for three groups of topics: current information on the most important events in the country and abroad and on current directions of internal and foreign policy, theoretical lectures with discussions on ideological-political, socio-cultural and economic topics and well as history, sociology or psychology. There are also courses directly connected to practicing the profession, i.e., exercises from the area of linguistic education, media law, new publishing or printing techniques, etc.

[Question] How has this program been accepted by the students?

[Answer] the most valuable and most highly appreciated were the meetings with members of party and government administration. We will continue to develop these kinds of courses. In general, 80 percent of the participants affirmed that the offered subjects and forms of training suit them, that they bring something new to their professional work and unquestionably help in the better performance of their profession.

[Question] But I think there were also some comments. . . .

[Answer] The course participants had reservations about the block of theoretical lectures. We took this into consideration in setting up the program for the new training year, which this time includes 2500 students. We are introducing more economic subjects in connection with the program of public economic education and we are expanding party subject matter before the coming party congress. We also want to make the form of training more attractive--there will be more discussion and debate which, according to the people concerned, is most appreciated and useful.

We would also like more journalists to attend our courses so that attendance would be greater in comparison to last year.

[Question] We wish you success in achieving those plans.

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

SEJM HEARS NEW BILLS ON SECURITY, CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Sejm Deputy Introduces Bill

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 5

[Remarks by deputy H. Kostecki introducing the "Draft Law on the Career Service of Citizens Militia and Security Service Officers"]

[Text] It is not difficult to see, noted the deputy, that the draft act is a continuation of state efforts aimed at enhancing the authority of the law and strengthening the organs that implement it. The presented draft law completes the process of putting the order the legal status concerning the functioning of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The law on the career service of MO officers from 1959 is one of the longest pragmatic laws, in force but even this law underwent recurring changes.

The activities of the organs subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs are being especially clear-sightedly observed by society; there is also no reason to hold back that the service of the SB and MO officers brings out many contradictory opinions and emotions that impede the objective appraisal, which are often caused by the lack of a proper understanding of the conditions of their service and their material and social situation. The deputy recalled difficulties associated with that service, the danger to health and sometimes even to life of the officers; he also pointed out that every fifth officer has to wait for an apartment.

The law being introduced to the Sejm defines the status of the SB and MO officers. The chief duty of the officer, according to the law, is faithful and dedicated service in defense of the constitutional principles of the PRL government; this duty is a fundamental, clearly evident throughout the entire law, criterion of the duties and rights of the officers. Before entering upon his duties the officer takes a vow which is inserted in the draft law. The aggregate of the duties and rights of the officers has been formulated in a single legal act.

In commenting, deputy H. Kostecki emphasized that the draft law does not grant to SB and MO officers the rights to which other occupational groups would not be entitled; one should dispel the existing myth as to their extent. The draft law does not expand the financial and social benefits.

The proposed legal act specifies and amplifies regulations concerning the conscripts that voluntarily perform their service in the armed units subordinated to the Minister of Internal Affairs; to these conscripts, for the duration of their service, the act grants the status of the MO officers during their candidacy service.

The draft law also amends to some extent the other three laws: on the retirement pension of MO officers and their families, on the entitlement to compensation in case of accidents and diseases connected with the MO service, and on military discipline and soldiers responsibility for disciplinary offenses and for violation of the soldier's honor and dignity.

Recap of New Labor Regulations For MO, SB

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Sejm publication No 645 contains a report by the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and of the Commission for Legislative Work on the government's draft law on the career service of the Security Service and Citizens Militia officers. The government's draft law was examined in the beginning of July. The above-mentioned commissions with the participation of deputies from the Commission for Social Policy, Health and Physical Culture considered this new legal act at their meetings of 10 and 19 July. They introduced 29 amendments into it.

As noted by PZPR deputy Henryk Rostecki, "We had worked on this law only briefly, for it was well prepared by the government side."

This new legal act brings, so to say, to an end the cycle of laws on a similar subject matter, passed by the Sejm of the eighth term. These acts were: On the Office of the Minister of Internal Affairs, On the Supreme Court, On the System of General Courts, and on the Public Prosecutor's Office.

It contains 131 articles. It is to replace the legal act of 1959, which was in force for 26 years and was amended four times. It will regulate in an all-round way the status and labor regulations of the Security Service and Citizens Militia officers. It contains regulations raising requirements to be fulfilled by persons applying for service in the SB and MO, tightens criteria for promotion to service positions and ranks, subordinates personal lives of officers to public-legal service, increases their duties, extends the competence of courts and honor to matters concerning violations by the officers of principles of the socialist community life. As noted by deputy Henryk Kostecki, this law does not grant to the officers any privileges and does not extend financial and social benefits.

Comments on Constitutional Tribunal

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The Constitutional Tribunal was inserted sometime into the Constitution. On 29 April 1985 the Sejm passed a law creating this new,

second tribunal. We do not yet know who will be its chairman and who will sit on it (this will be decided by the Sejm of the future, ninth term. On the other hand, we have a new Sejm document - its resolution "on detailed legal proceedings before the Constitutional Tribunal." This resolution contains 9 chapters and 50 articles.

As deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki (PZPR) has noted, in presenting to the Sejm the draft resolution worked out by the Commission for Legislative Work, the proceeding before the Constitutional Tribunal is specific--for its concerns a proceeding before a particular organ--and it is specialized. Deputies from the Commission for Legislative Work endeavored to regulate in the draft resolution everything that was indispensable, without the excess of formalized principles.

Let us recall that the Constitutional Tribunal is to decide on the conformity with the Constitution of the legislative acts, as well as of the normative acts, enacted by the State Council, superior and central organs of the state administration and by other superior and central state organs.

The proceedings before the Tribunal are to be open, and the members of the Tribunal will be able to have insight into questions that constitute a state secret, if these will be connected with the case being examined by the Tribunal.

1015/13068

CSO: 2600/1021

POLITICS

POLAND

EDUCATION MINISTER VIEWS CHANGES, STUDY OF RELIGIONS

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish No 39, 29 Sep 85 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Professor Boleslaw Faron by Malgorzata Jarocki; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] B. Faron: Up to 1972 the Ministry of Education was associated with higher education.

[Question] Failed school reforms, a shortage of textbooks, too few schools, the difficult living conditions of teachers. Is there any other department that has a many problems as yours

[Answer] We often forget that education does not operate in isolation, independent of extra-curricular reality. It is a body that is sensitive to everything that goes on in the various areas of social, political and economic life. In any case, this is characteristic of all educational systems. Therefore we must look for the sources of the difficulties in education and upbringing in the causes that originated in the crisis of the 1980s. There is now a clear and constructive program to overcome these difficulties in various spheres of educational activity. What does changing programs mean? It means changing textbooks and the entire system of didactic assistance. Accompanying this very important task is an unusually demographic explosion that magnifies investment and personnel problems. Every year approximately 150,000 pupils are added to the schools. In this decade there will be 1.3 million more. No other European country is experiencing such quantitative problems.

[Question] When you were appointed minister of education and upbringing, did you think you were in for such a hard time?

[Answer] The decision was made, as you know, on 12 February 1981. Perhaps at that time I was not yet fully aware of how far social tensions were reaching and how radically Solidarity, which had first appeared under the banner of a trade union, would change its appearance. The heated atmosphere of those days, the intensifying political struggle, the growing negation of the government, the domination of emotions over reason, did not portend an easy life for me. Along with this I was aware that a certain stage in educational development was drawing to a close, that the time for change had come, that intensification of material, intellectual and organizational efforts was

necessary, that the situation of that time practically precluded accomplishment of these undertakings.

I remember that my initiation into the ministry building was a confrontation with a sharp discussion on the substance of humanistic and social subjects. This was a political battle over the socialist nature of the schools. I feel that it is in a struggle, in hard times, that it matures faster.

[Question] Do you have your own concept of education?

[Answer] It is obvious to me that the schools should prepare for life in society and for work. I am convinced that they should shape personality and not be limited to encyclopedically equipping students in knowledge. What is taken away from the school should be a down payment on self-education, on permanent broadening of our horizons.

It sometimes happens that someone becomes fascinated with some exclusive educational method used in the West, but he does not take into account the fact that this method, which is often attractive and remarkable in substance, is applied in very narrow, exclusive schools. There the teacher talks with a few pupils, not as it is here, with a few dozen. It also happens that students of Western schools are chosen, appropriately selected. Thus novelty must be made use of sensibly and rationally. We must take advantage of tested pedagogic methods and the interesting experiences of socialist countries. But this cannot be done apart from our political and social circumstances, from the interesting foundation of Polish pedagogy.

[Question] There are those who feel that the old, tested programs were best. The teachers themselves are often not familiar with the new programs, to say nothing of parents, who are unable to help their offspring.

[Answer] I do not know of an educational system that doesn't change, that doesn't improve its instructional programs. You mentioned old, tested textbooks. But how does one take advantage of the achievements of recent years--electronics, problems of space, ecology, the social sciences?

I feel there are still very many simplistic opinions on the subject of instructional programs. On one hand I encounter accusations that we change them too often and on the other hand I receive proposals for radical change in the curriculum. Perhaps the concern in your question comes from the fact that sometimes the changes were made arrhythmically, not in a planned way. I think that in adopting the principle of systematic evolution of instructional programs, one must take care that it be a consistent process, contained in a certain system and rhythmic.

You mentioned that the new programs are difficult. They are not difficult but are overloaded. I feel that there should be less factual material and more material that sharpens thinking. Did you know that some programs have been trimmed three times in the last few years?

[Question] When will religious studies be introduced into secondary schools? How do you view the significance of the study of this subject in the process of secularization of Polish schools?

[Answer] The introduction of religious studies into the schools is an element of complex curricular reform. In currently prepared programs of humanistic and socio-political subjects, references to religion have been markedly intensified and broadened. Elements of Marxist philosophical study have been significantly expanded, especially in the program of study of society. At the same time, programs of subjects with marked philosophical qualities have been prepared--religious studies, philosophy and ethics, the study of contemporary civilization (sociology), psychology and elements of pedagogy.

Religious studies will be in effect as a compulsory subject in general high schools and as a supplementary subject to be elected by pupils in other kinds of secondary schools at the beginning of the 1986/87 school year.

Several basic headings make up the substance of this subject: religion as a social phenomenon, religions of the modern world, churches, religiousness, religious policy in the PRL and philosophical issues.

We are treating this subject seriously. We want first of all to acquaint youth with the many religious systems functioning in the modern world and show how these religious systems exerted an influence on the cultural development of particular nations. Of course this will not always be formulation of new knowledge. In some instances it will only be a synthesis of information that young people brought from their homes or have acquired on the basis of reading and other subjects. We want to make young people aware that world religions as a cultural element are very different and have had a very disparate influence on the development of particular countries and entire civilizations. We also want to emphasize the role and position of the Roman Catholic Church in Polish history--the positive sides of the church's history as well as those moments in which the church was hotbed of intolerance. I feel this subject will have educational value.

We intend to win over to the teaching of religious studies the teachers of social subjects--history, the Polish language, civic education--whose knowledge will be enriched by post-graduate studies. The system for these studies is conducted by the universities, higher schools of education and the Academy of Social Sciences. We have commissioned work on preparing textbooks from several academic centers. For it must be a very good textbook, one that is appropriate in essential and political respects.

[Question] But for now there is still no textbook on religious studies, while ARGUMENTY regularly brings publications from that realm to its columns, i.e., the series, "An Introduction to Philosophy and Religious Studies" by Zenon Kawecki and many other reflections from the realm of philosophy or church-state policy. In TYGODNIK WSPOLCZESNY ARGUMENTY there are articles on the church's social doctrines, on the essence of tolerance in general and religious tolerance in particular, on secular thought, on the Vatican and on the relationship of the Bible to literature. Don't you feel that in this situation our weekly could fulfill the role of basic scholarly assistance for

teachers as well as pupils, especially since the authors of these articles are usually the most distinguished experts on the subject in Poland. Shouldn't the schools be obliged to subscribe to our publication?

[Answer] ARGUMENTY can and undoubtedly does play an important role in providing teachers and young people very helpful publications. My reading of recent issues shows that the weekly is going through a rather interesting evolution and is becoming a serious socio-cultural publication. A closer correlation of ARGUMENTY's articles with the religious studies curriculum can affect the growth of interest in the periodical. We of course can issue a recommendation obliging the schools to subscribe, making ARGUMENTY reading that supplements information acquired in school, but let us be realists--subscribing is not always synonymous with reading. Young people must become conscious of the necessity for and usefulness of the articles published in ARGUMENTY. I believe the editorial staff itself can best encourage reading by printing worthwhile, necessary and sought-after material. In other words, much depends on both parties here. The ministry can merely carry on complementary activity.

[Question] We are counting on that too. Thank you for the conversation.

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POLITICS

POLAND

CATHOLIC NATIONAL DELEGATE VIEWS PRON, SEJM, LAITY

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Professor Mikolaj Kozakiewicz by Ewa Zarycka; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Professor, in an interview with our weekly two years ago, you said, in talking about your expectations for PRON, that we would have to wait a year in order to evaluate whether anything would develop from this nucleus. Two years have passed. In your opinion has anything grown from this endeavor?

[Answer] The hopes I personally associated with PRON, my dreams about what the movement was to become, have been fulfilled only in part. First, PRON unfortunately has not become a mass "movement," a meeting place for all Poles. Rather it is developing in the direction of an "organization," even though it is described as a "movement" in its name. It also has not become what it was to be in my dreams, a pressure group in relation to the government toward socially accepted reforms. True, PRON does participate in reforms (nothing significant ultimately happens without consultation with PRON) but in my opinion it participates as a "non-independent" force, as an element immersed in the government, not as a "side." For me the basic proof of the correctness of this appraisal is the fact that in the four years of its existence PRON has never tendered a veto of any government undertaking. At its internal meetings PRON has expressed its own opinion in many cases but it has never been publicly formulated as an opposing position, as a clear deviation by PRON from the government position. That is why I cannot say that a whole loaf of bread has been baked from this flour. But I also cannot say that nothing has been accomplished. Without a doubt, during the entire era of People's Poland, there has not been such a broad field for unimpeded exchange of ideas. In its discussion clubs, in a variety of forums--youth, Catholic, etc., as well as at National Council sessions, PRON is the site for free exchange of ideas, including very heretical ideas. If we are not coming to an even greater polarization of positions, which is already great, it is only because the opposition is boycotting PRON.

[Question] What about PRON's diagnostic role, about which you have often spoken?

[Answer] Those requirements have been fulfilled, not by PRON, but by the government itself. The government has incorporated the requirement for regular research on public opinion, real attitudes, the opinionss of all social groups. The research has been complete, extremely penetrating and systematic. Excellent research is being conducted by the Institute for Research on Problems of Youth, an institution existing under the Presidium of the Government, not under the Polish Academy of Sciences, a university or the Public Research Main Center. So we can say that the instrument we strove for has come into being.

[Question] Only not from this side?

[Answer] Only that this instrument is not as PRON's disposal and the public does not receive the full and complete results of the research. PRON also makes many diagnoses for government use, for example, the well-known diagnosis on the state of schooling and education that became the basis for the National Action for School Assistance. An expert report has been prepared on the subject of the family; material is being prepared and published from the seminar on "Churches and Religion in People's Poland." Thus Pron is fulfilling a diagnostic role although, as I continue to stress, not on the basis of its own independent institutions for public opinion research. They are secondary syntheses made by specialists on the basis of prior research. Thus I cannot give an unequivocal answer to that question either.

[Question] Are you still chairman of the Committee on Moral Renewal and Civic Education?

[Answer] I am still chairman of the committee. PRON cannot revive society or the government morally; the committee can consider certain kinds of efforts on behalf of moral regeneration. And so moral regeneration will not occur without an improvement in reality, for this reality corrupts the people; these are the ABCs of Marxism. So action on behalf of moral reform is first of all action for reform of relaity--and this goes well beyond the capacity of our committee--it concerns the entire society, the entire government and all of PRON. Alone one can only undertake limited action. For example, if we consider moralism (not moralizing!), the road leads through good films, literature, television program, the theater. Therefore, within the limits of the film club that exists in PRON we have begun to verify the legitimacy of administrative decisions on stopping certain films. We send the opinion of club members (a variety of views from various social and professional circles) to all members of the PRON presidium, the Minister of Culture and filmmakers. A mechanism for verifying those decisions has emerged, we have achieved much appreciation for out activity from the filmmakers--there has been an official statement by the PRON presidium on certain films--but the films that mattered most to us are still lying on the shelf. And again in this case one cannot say clearly whether the film club's activity has a purpose or not, since it did not affect the fate of those films. The club has been operating for two year and it has a purpose in that it affirms in a factual and documentary way that administrative decisions can be subjected to open public opinion. And this is new.

[Question] Since we are discussing the clubs operating under PRON, we keep hearing more and more about the so-called "Kozakiewicz Club." What is behind that name?

[Answer] It is PRON's central discussion club and should not be called the "Kozakiewicz Club." It so happened that the great majority of the club's meetings were essentially conducted by me and that is probably where the name came from. It is a place where people with a great variety of opinions--from the extreme right to the extreme left--meet, where very difficult and important matters are discussed. The discussions are very candid and heated, without camouflage and without mollifying the issues. The club has an open nature; anyone can come there. It has existed for two years, which is also evidence that political reality in this realm has undergone changes to which PRON undoubtedly contributed. PRON and "Rebirth" have changed our political language, although I emphasize once again that they have not become a meeting place for all Poles.

[Question] Despite all your reservations about the movement, you are still an active member and your name has turned up on the main list of candidates nominated by PRON.

[Answer] I am very aware of my atypical profile in PRON. Among PRON activists--members of the National Council--there are not too many who speak and write as I do. I still do not accept fulfilling a function of helping the government exclusively, regardless of what the government does. In my sphere I continue trying to achieve that variant of PRON that figured in the original documents of that movement. I think that the fact that I am on the national list can be explained by this. Because if I were to be simply a representative of the ZSL, that would be a great detriment to the membership, although of course the ZSL backed me because I am a member of that party. There are many people in its ranks more deserving than I for the People's Movement. If I were to be merely a representative of PRON, that in turn would be a detriment to PRON because there are many people more representative of that movement with opinions that are more in line with PRON's main platform. I am a representative of a minority orientation in PRON and suddenly, to my surprise, I found myself on the national list.

[Question] How do you explain this fact?

[Answer] I interpreted it this way--although this is only my hypothesis--that it was acknowledged that there are significantly more people like me among the Polish intelligentsia, even though only a few of them are in PRON. So perhaps I am not so much a representative of the ZSL and PRON on the national list--although both organizations backed me--as a representative of people with a specific way of thinking, social attitude and political orientation. I appreciate the fact that the people who drafted the national list of Sejm candidates recognized this orientation, which is not always comfortable for them and which often elicits their opposition, as worthy of being represented in the Sejm--and I agreed.

[Question] It must have been recognized also, accept the course of your reasoning, that this is a rather frequent attitude.

[Answer] Except that not many people have decided to reveal it publicly, preferring to remove themselves from political activity, from taking part in discussions even when they are invited to do so. I am not overrating my importance as some "symbol" of a particular attitude. Moreover I think that if other representatives of that attitude had accepted the offer made to them for a Sejm candidacy, there might not have been room for me or I might not have been considered at all. I hope that in accordance with what I stipulated myself on the PRON National Council, there will be more such people on the regional lists and then perhaps some differentiation of tendencies, orientations and opinions greater than those defined by party affiliation will appear in the Sejm.

[Question] But if you become a delegate, you will be bound by parliamentary discipline.

[Answer] I have already explored that issue in conversations with ZSL and Sejm leadership. During the last term of the Sejm, a very long term of five years, party discipline was invoked only four times, although those were matters of crucial significance. For the number of important issues in which the Sejm was involved, that was indeed not many. And if necessary I am prepared to take the risk because if I were to be a puppet with no right to my own opinion, this entire action would be pointless. I also verified, through former delegates, that there is real freedom of expression in committees in the Sej. And that at the same time, in conversations that took place with me, my statement that in the Sejm I would not speak a different language than the one I spoke and wrote before I became a delegate was not objected to. I therefore had no reason not to try.

[Question] Do you have a program you would like to put into effect if you become a delegate?

[Answer] If I am elected I will try to remain loyal to the foundations I formulated in activity during the past five years. Thus, not being a group delegate because I was not nominated by any specific group, I will try, in all my activity, in speaking on the various issues in which the Sejm is involved, to think about the Sejm itself.

[Question] Meaning?

[Answer] I think the Sejm, which has already undergone far reaching changes, still has a certain way to go in order to occupy the position in which it constitutionally belongs. In addition, thinking about my possible work in the Sejm, I am aiming for two committees--education and science and the culture committee.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that your possible work as a delegate will reflect negatively on your scholarly work?

[Answer] It has been agreed with my party that Sejm membership cannot cause a four-year hiatus in my scholarly work, in international activity. Therefore I will undoubtedly have to reorganize my schedule when it comes to my public work. this will certainly be a total, radical change, but a necessary one,

because I am fully aware that in the hierarchy of burdens and responsibilities, parliamentary activity would be most important because of the very weight of the job.

[Question] In your opinion, what should the role of a delegate be in society? Should a delegate be an educator, in the broadest sense of the word, or does he merely play the role of a transmitter of the state of public attitudes?

[Answer] Answering the question literally I feel that for many years, not having been a delegate, I have had a certain share in the broadly conceived education of the public--young people as well as adults. However, I am firmly in disagreement with the role of "conveyor belt." It seems to me that a delegate should, in every situation, toward the government and toward the public, say the same thing and tell the truth. The difference can lie only in the fact that one will speak one language to educated people and another at an election meeting somewhere in a distant village. I also do not feel that a delegate should take the place of propaganda or supplement the press; a delegate can and should insist on full information, accessible (on different levels of difficulty) to everyone. That is his job in the Sejm--not distribution of information, because that is not his role.

[Question] How did your circle react to the fact of the appearance of your name on the central electoral list?

[Answer] I had no negative reactions. Surprise prevailed. Actually some said they would have preferred that I be on the regional list.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] For two reasons. First, on the regional list, I would be elected normally, that is, with an opponent. So I will miss the element of competition, a test of my popularity. People from more oppositional circles feel that on the national list I am fulfilling a role independent of that which I myself represent. But no one has said to me, why did you accept, this makes no sense, or that I am merely embellishing a function that is superfluous in itself.

[Question] Do you believe in the effectiveness of your possible parliamentary activity?

[Answer] At this moment I cannot say because I have never been a delegate, but if I did not see at least the smallest chance of playing some kind of role, of influencing something, then it would be foolish to devote four years of my life to it. I do not know if I have achieved something because I cannot know that now, but I want to take advantage of the opportunity that has been created for me.

[Question] What will happen if you can't be yourself in parliament?

[Answer] I assure you that I will relinquish my mandate. I can always give up my mandate, just as my party can withdraw its mandate for me if it were to see my activity as unacceptable or harmful. But I am confident that it will not come to that extreme.

[Question] Let's go back for a moment to your activity in PRON and to your interview in ARGUMENTY. You said a great deal about PRON's role in normalizing church-state relations. Has PRON fulfilled your expectations on this plane?

[Answer] It was not only the opposition that boycotted PRON; the Catholic Church did the same. In PRON clergymen of many other denominations are represented, in addition to the most numerous, the Catholic. In the work of understanding between non-believers and representatives of other faiths--the clergy and bishops--a great deal has been done. PRON essentially became the plane for cooperation between believers and non-believers. In my opinion it did not play this role toward the church as an institution because the Catholic Church as an institution ignored PRON. Catholics organized in PAX or the Christian Social Association have equal rights in PRON, but the groups that make up the main boundary around the episcopate (cultural, intellectual and others) are outside of PRON. Thus state elements, not PRON, decide about the shape of relations between the hierarchical church and the state, about relations at this level between believers and non-believers.

[Question] Will you talk about all these issues, including PRON's role, position and present situation in the Sejm?

[Answer] If it is necessary and relevant, of course.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that you will not find many delegates saying the same thing?

[Answer] We will see after the elections. A new rule for delegates anticipates the possibility of delegate grouping--with the consent of the Sejm presidium--regardless of party affiliation, in delegate circles appointed for certain purposes. After a while it may turn out that there are more delegates who think like me and then perhaps we can form a delegate group that will become involved in such issues as moral renewal or the notion of national understanding, for example. Secondly, I feel that certain ideas, especially if they can be promulgated from the highest platform, should be promulgated, even if for various reasons--whether doctrinal, strategic or tactical--they have no chance of being achieved. They are paving the way to the future and every new idea is heresy in the beginning.

[Question] Professor, you describe yourself as a layman. What does this mean to you?

[Answer] It means that I am not a member of any religious unit, although I was reared, like the great majority of Poles, as a Catholic. I am not guided in my conduct by the rules of any religion. I undoubtedly have traces of my Catholic upbringing in the structure of my consciousness, personality and conscience. I have never been an enemy of religion, even when I co-founded the Society for Secular Schools, which viewed secularism in the French spirit, that is, not atheistic or militantly anti-religious. Alongside this society there was the Society of Atheists and Free-thinkers, of which I have never been a member, although I feel that such an organization is necessary, if only for a certain cultural balance. For we in Poland have always had elite groups that were very militantly atheistic and anti-religious. Religion and the church for me

personally are important as a cultural and political element, not a philosophical one. I feel that there are various means of dealing philosophically with one's being and existence and since I freed myself (or deprived myself, as the Catholics say) from my personal religiousness, I have never had the inclination to treat any kind of philosophy or ideology religiously and dogmatically. I adopt very selectively, for my own use, the philosophical offerings of Marxism as well as national traditions, in which Catholicism plays a major role.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation, Professor.

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POLITICS

POLAND

VIEWS ON CHURCH 'POLITICAL' ROLE CRITICIZED

Warsaw ARGUMENTY in Polish No 37, 15 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Wieslaw Rogowski: "Is A. Micewski Telling the Whole Truth?"]

[Text] The polemics that began with the publication of Jerzy Turowicz's well-known article, "The Church and Politics," continues under the pen of Andrzej Micewski. I feel that he is not an exponent for himself alone and therefore I am treating his most recent statement with due seriousness.

The main points of the article, "More on the Church and Politics," published in No 33 of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, serve the defense of the church's right as expressed in one of the Polish Episcopate's communiques and thus also the right of the hierarchy and clergy and so-called laity; that is, Catholics, the faithful, to moral criticism, as was written, as well as to ideological and political criticism, as practice has shown, of all public activity, including that of the state. The constitution gives this right to every Pole. Micewski believes, calling this the church's prophetic-critical function, that an attempt is being made to deny Catholic this right to criticism, including public criticism and further, to specifically conceived cooperation. Let us recall, for the sake of accuracy, what prophecy is. The term, taken from the Greek prophetes meaning, prophet, spokesman, refers to the phenomenon encountered in many religions based on the existence of the belief among members of a given religious group that certain individuals are appointed by a deity to preach his will and foretell the future; therefore the point is foretelling the future, prophesying.

In any case, this simple explanation indicates--though perhaps not completely--the range of goals for which Micewski is striving on behalf of the church in Poland--its exceptional authority to guide consciences toward future solutions, justified by its declared moral power and religious influence. In Micewski's interpretation, the association between prophecy and criticism indicates, however, that the point here is not so much the obvious fields of religious life and phenomena occurring within the church (along with its faithful), but rather the world that is external to it, the Polish present. I have never noticed anyone questioning this general right. Therefore the argument is moot as long as it does not deal with real conditions of socialist reality, with Poland from 1944 to 1985. Even if one discards the principle and declarations of our church, casuistically depreciated by Andrzej Micewski,

contained in the agreements between the hierarchy and the state in 1950 and 1956, rather light-heartedly called "formal" in that article. The author's twist is that where the church attempted openly and positively to "make its mark" in socialist reality, acknowledging that religion's place is in the soul, its influence in the heart and not in clerical programs, while collective ownership is good, there Micewski sees new and difficult solutions as unimportant.

Indeed they are no longer important. But not merely because "those were the conditions of the time" for the emergence of those agreements, but because in the church's ideology today--as many times before in history--the ideal of global evangelization of the world, including Poland, has appeared again. At the same time a wave of criticism of Marxism as atheism has appeared, criticism that is oversimplified, overly superficial and rather demagogic. The superficiality and demagoguery lie in the fact that in practice an attempt is being made to present atheism to people who do not know very much as a new product, a product of Marxism, ignoring the notion that philosophical materialism, which rejects the intervention and very existence of God, is a child of ancient times and all subsequent ages and is therefore the natural intellectual legacy of the people. Not a work of Satan, who deceptively lies in wait for the human soul. Religion, all religions are also a similar legacy. But this dispute, which has run for decades, was at bottom a battle between freedom for human knowledge and intellect and the tendencies to their dogmatic limitation by religion. Is it necessary to recall facts?

Likewise in a simplistic way, an attempt is being made from the pulpits of some Catholic churches to present the constitutional principle of secularism in state institutions--the schools, the work place, etc.--and in programs for education and upbringing as "evil," devised by "Bolsheviks" and not, as historical truth tells us, as the fruit of the French Revolution and the rationalist intellectual movement, which originated much earlier. They also constitute a rightful, vital current of the human legacy. Moreover, if not for ancient materialist philosophy, 18th Century rationalism and Copernicus, Galileo and Darwin, philosophical Marxism, which is a continuation of these rationalist trends, would not have been born.

These are not objections raised against Andrzej Micewski but revealing these phenomena is necessary since the ideological basis of the manifestations of this prophetic-critical function, viewed in a highly simplistic way by certain clerical groups and lay church members and appearing plainly in words and deeds opposed to the present structural and political order of People's Poland would otherwise be misunderstood. It is enough to say that the Polish Episcopate, disturbed by this and undoubtedly prompted by officially obtained information, issued instructions on Jasna Gora pilgrimages, ordering preservation of their unblemished religious, penitential nature. The point was exclusion of the manifestations of these actions of religious feeling previously imbued with strictly political elements and substance. The hierarchy does not want this, and rightly so, but so far it could not or did not know how to ensure complete obedience from some undisciplined vicars, pastors and political groups that "latched on" to religious functions. The church, someone reliably qualified said in its name, will not submit to pressures either from the left or the right. This declaration aroused the hope

that the enormous pressure "from the right" will indeed be rejected. From the "left?" What can be the point here?

Irritated at the critical tones and polemics in the press, Andrzej Micewski at the same defends the right of the church itself to criticize everything, every aspect of life. Could the point be that Catholicism has the right to criticize Marxism, for example, while Marxism may not "touch" Catholicism. However it may be, such an argument is contrary to the very essence of papal recommendations on dialogue, since not only did John XXIII present the idea of dialogue with Marxists and non-believers, but John Paul II also referred to his predecessor and the teachings of Vatican II. Respect for non-believers--not only Marxists after all--must be the basis for tolerance, which both sides rightfully defend as the foundation of co-existence. But if at the same the principles of "evangelization" of the world, e.g., action designed to make it Catholic, is raised to the level of a major principle of faith, then how can one find fault with the secular state and rationalist ideas when they too want to develop.

And why should it be that the scientific interpretation of the world, which prevails in the world (besides perhaps some Islamic countries, although even this is not certain), the explanation of phenomena in nature and life that bypasses the "divine hypothesis" and is based on research, facts, real causal relationships and the verifiability of scientific theses and education in the schools and public life, in this sense totally secular, should be an "evil" in Poland? For what reason? Because Catholics are so numerous here? It is no different in the schools of the USA, France, Great Britain, West Germany, Spain and Portugal. The avid desire to conquer all aspects of public life, particularly visible among advocates of clericalism, expressed openly in the action of the certain priests as a tendency toward subordinating social, political and cultural life to themselves and the church as they see it, is nothing more, in my opinion, than a radically conceived fulfillment of that order for evangelization. Life is extremely complicated, not just in secular history, but church history as well.

The most significant issues that Andrzej Micewski brings to the polemics on the Catholic Church's political functions are very crucial. He opposes, and rightly so, questioning the church's right to take part in public affairs. But he writes, "One can discuss the nature and scope of the church's competence in public affairs, but denying them in general or scandalization because of them frankly constitutes a rather embarrassing intellectual misunderstanding." Let us set aside that "misunderstanding" and work on the essence of the issue.

I believe Andrzej Micewski is aiming toward placing the church in Poland's present. He accepts the possibility of compromise ("...one can discuss..."), defending the "apolitical nature" of the church hierarchy as an institution, he allows, in accordance with Vatican II and other recommendations obligating him as a Catholic, the possibility of direct participation in politics by the laity, by secular Catholics. He understands that they are rather differentiated: PAX, the Polish Catholic-Social Union and the Christian Social Association are one thing, while secular Catholics in other parties are another. And those who are outside all political organizations are a totally different matter. In their name he demands a

greater scope of participation; he does not want them to be "decoration" but he also rejects the notion that Catholic social thought should be a "third way" for the people. Moreover, undoubtedly having our country in mind, he defends the principle of social presence, not absence, by Catholics. He does not insist at all on a Christian Democratic party in Poland, saying "the influence of social Catholicism need not go hand in hand with the creation of religious political structures. . ." and further, ". . . Catholics see their ideological mission not in creating political structures but in real influence on the conditions for development of the human being and national community." This is a position totally worthy of support. But let us ask if the point is Catholics-citizens as citizens, or Catholics as a religious group? I think Andrzej Micewski, despite all that he wrote alongside this sentence, is thinking about citizens.

But isn't the participation of numerous masses of people in the nation's life already the participation of Catholics-citizens? I do not want to oversimplify the matter and talk about their work as a source of national well-being and I also do not want to recall that with the exception of periods of error (which were part of short periods of socialist development and long ones, including the nearly 2000 year existence of the church), Marxists and advocates of socialism and, as I have already mentioned, all advocates of rationalism and freedom of intellect see the issue of faith and religious feeling as man's private domain.

This does not mean dismissing ethical and religious motives for positive human action in public life, but the conviction that one should not interfere in this intimate aspect of man's life by brutal methods. Moreover, this statement is the fruit of humanism and tolerance, which operate on both sides. But this does not mean that Catholicism, Marxism or rationalist, free-thinking visions cannot develop, aim to achieve influence on intellects and the ideological convictions that govern man's emotional and intellectual life. Each in its own domain, without demagogic aggression, on the basis of the play of arguments. Except that rationalists and free-thinkers, that Marxists in Poland have no intention of entering church buildings with their intellectual mission. One cannot say the same for the other side when it comes to schools, offices and factories. And although it has been stated publicly that there is no clericalism because the church does not attempt to join public, state celebrations, this explanation does not exhaust the issue. Attempting to enter the premises of secular public institutions, unfortunately, was a fact.

I understand--and Andrzej Micewski mentions--that the Marxist attitude toward religion is expressed in the fact that they treat it as an enduring phenomenon, which is an important condition of the attitude toward it. Yes, it is an enduring phenomenon, it evokes understanding and does not mean--despite "plus" and "minus" periods--that anything has changed today in that attitude on the part of the state. A communique of the Polish Episcopate, for example, talks about the broad growth of church construction in recent years, counting on a similar outlook and assistance. Could one have suspected the state of ambiguity in action on this issue. Or of succumbing to clericalism, as some believe. Neither. It is an expression of appreciation of the role of religion as an "enduring phenomenon," as well as an expression of tolerance and understanding of the people's needs. It is not a compromise, but an awareness

that as an institution the church has its own needs, just as the state, civil society and public life have theirs. And their own domains.

Nevertheless, there exists a certain clear inconsistency in the real situation which, although it could cease to exist or be subject to clear mitigation, is fueled by that part of the groups or tendencies, probably among the laity, that continue to feel "limited." The state offer tolerance for religious feeling, assist in church construction, the state continuously presents an open offer for participation in public life for all citizens, regardless of their creed or religious views, an offer for positive participation. And that is how it has been for years. It appears, for example, in the growth of Christian and Catholic periodicals, publishing activity and forms of intellectual and political organizations--again, PAX, the Polish Catholic-Social Union, the Christian Social Association as well as the Club of Catholic Intellectuals. And they can also discover such a possibility in PRON, not to mention strictly religious, social forms of meetings of the faithful around the church and faith, in parishes, etc.

Indeed, in renouncing the need for the emergence of a Christian Democratic party, Andrezej Micewski writes, ". . . first people come together on the basis of certain ideological ties and only when they are validated by their circle, as their representatives, can they take part in broader social or even political action." Not a party, then, but what? There seems to be some undefined tone here, some unspoken thought. I will not unravel it.

I repeat that the idea of treating religion as a private matter is not contradictory to acceptance by atheists of the Catholic-citizen's right to participate in public life. Even the PZPR, although it is a Marxist organization, does not statutorily exclude participation by believers in its ranks. But that is a completely different matter. If Micewski, in writing about "representing them" had in mind, for example, direct participation by Catholics in the organs of government, then let him look from his own vantage point at managerial personnel, as broadly conceived as possible, in every area of the country's life; let him count (because we do not) the number of Catholic on national councils and autonomous units of various kinds, including economic. Let him also make an examination of conscience on the issue of the Sejm elections. The Sejm is a political structure, not a religious one, but in Poland it also takes into account that side of the issue, including people with no party affiliation and believers in its composition. And representatives of socially progressive Catholic and Christian trends.

I am only a private person but even I can see clear progress in this realm and it need not end, since it is a process our entire country is experiencing and for which it consciously strives, the process of democratization. But this is a socialist country, based on the principle of common ownership of the means of production and the hegemony of worker policy embodied in the party, formed in the struggle with the lively, stormy currents of Polish history. By Catholics too. It is possible that those--in Micewski's opinion--"representing them" could more clearly show positive participation in socialist changes, not only during elections, but more broadly in concrete action, motivated by their convictions. Except that they cannot be clerical convictions in the sense that they conceive of the idea of evangelization--when it appears in practical

form--as a peculiar kind of moral totalitarianism (not comparable to anything), as relentless attempt to subordinate everything that thinks, lives and evolves to one precept and one command: goodness is only in us and only in God; everything besides this is evil. Therefore evil must be eliminated. By a word?

"Denying the church or Catholics the right to criticize," writes Andrzej Micewski, "while it encourages all other citizens is absurd." This is not true, although it would be absurd. Because Catholics and Christians are also citizens and because of their number are surely in the majority. The state has turned and continues to turn to them as citizens. It does not encourage and does not limit--let only Marxists and those with no religious affiliation criticize, but Catholics may not do this. Whoever has been--and I suggest checking--at the pre-election consulting sessions, whoever has taken part in meetings of the public and professional groups, knows that criticism, if there are grounds for it and there are many, was expressed and heard without a declaration of who is or is not a Catholic. It is Poles, citizens, who are speaking. And the point is for citizens to speak and write publicly in the national interest and the interest of social justice. This means here and now, in a concrete historical time and in this historical turning point that we are all experiencing.

I see Catholicism as an important moral and religious force and when I look at the number of its followers, a social force as well. Political too, especially in crucial moments when the existence of the nation has been threatened, i.e., in 1956 and 1970, as Micewski reckons. But not only in particular years. The point is that this Catholic wing, which aims toward rather uncompromising "evangelization" of Poland which does not reckon with realities or the principle of good coexistence, very often takes offense at any kind of critical comments, even when they are truly justified. Andrzej Micewski is irritated or perhaps merely saddened by "returning to the polemics of previous years," which are supposedly unnecessary. "For they lead," he writes clearly, "to constant repetition of the same mistakes. . . ." And he adds, ". . . while after all these times and proof that we could afford something else."

Very well. There were mistakes. But are they produced only the action of one side? Isn't it a mistake to isolate Catholic segments of the laity from public life within a socialist state and its institutions? Isn't the deliberate kindling of the peculiar anti-Marxist, anti-atheist crusade here and there by fanatics a mistake? Isn't the distance that divides two concepts of public life an error--the secular, modern concept has problems of acceptance and personal attitudes from that realm and the rigorously Catholic concept, one that attempts to force something in the nature of political legitimacy into action in the schools, in the realm of program stemming from the privilege of religious affiliation? Yes, this is an extreme notion, but in polemics even this is permissible.

Therefore, what is the point of the struggle carried on by Andrzej Micewski, who is so involved in it? Is it intelligent policy which, as he writes, would make good use of the fact that the pope is a Pole, from which we could "make rather good capital," or is it the homeland in need, embroiled in disputes and conflicts, not only internal and not dependent on itself alone, but on every

dispute over world expansion, which perhaps has grown sharper and threatens human life more now than ever before.

The rule for Catholics is social presence, not absence, wrote Andrzej Micewski. One wonders whether he will keep his word. In socialist Poland.

12776

CSO: 2600/110

POLITICS

POLAND

PRIEST 'SOCIAL WORKER' HELPS REBUILD SCHOOL

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Oct 85 p 6

[Text] In Pawlosiowa, in Przemysl province, this year's school courses began on time, even though just three months ago not everyone believed that would be possible. On the last day of May, a fire broke out that destroyed a major part of the elementary school building there.

Transferring the pupils to schools in nearby Jaroslaw, already very overcrowded, was considered. Then the village residents came up with a valuable initiative, inspired by the local pastor, Rev Andrzej Chec, who was outstanding as a good organizer and social worker. He proposed not interrupting school and conducting classes in the religious education center, the Agricultural Circle's Cooperative center, the village House of Culture and classrooms of the horticultural school. So it was and in the meantime the residents of Pawlosiowa and their pastor began intensive work on rebuilding the ravaged school. Rev Chec gave up part of the materials designated for building a church there and mobilized the people working on its construction, who then undertook the remodeling of the school. The township contributed cement, lime, paint, varnish and other materials.

The losses caused by the fire were quickly recovered through collective, joint effort. The value of the community action was approximately 1.5 million zloties.

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

CHURCH VANDALS STAND TRIAL

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Oct 85 p 8

[Text] In the first months of this year the problem of numerous burglaries of local churches set public opinion in motion in Lodz province.

Ordinary Bishop Jozef Rozwadowski of the Lodz diocese sent a letter to the provincial prosecutor expressing his fears for the security of church buildings and the deep anxiety of the entire Roman Catholic clergy.

In the Lodz Provincial Office of Internal Affairs a special operational group was appointed to conduct an investigation into the matter.

The action of police officers, with considerable help from the Lodz public, ended successfully. Arrested on charges of 17 counts of burglary of churches in Lodz, Sieradz and Plock provinces and burglary of one of the rectories were Bogdan Chruscinski, 31, a resident of Lodz, unemployed, a radio-television technician by trade, four prior convictions, former acolyte at St. Teresa church in Lodz (where burglaries were also committed) and Stanislaw Kedron, 27, resident of Limanowa, a metal worker-lathe operator by trade, also unemployed.

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

STRICTER LEGAL CONSTRAINTS ON POLONIA FIRM HIRING AUTHORITY

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 45, 9 Oct 85, pp 609, 610

[Executive Order of the Council of Ministers, 19 August 1985: on "Work Force Recruitment by Enterprises Owned Wholly or in Part by Foreign Nationals and Engaged in Small-scale Manufacturing."]

[Text] On the basis of article 22, paragraph 1 of the law of 6 July 1982 on rules for conducting economic activity in small-scale manufacturing by legitimate and proximate foreign persons on the territory of the People's Republic of Poland (DZIENNIK USTAW 1985 No 13, item 58), it is ordered as follows:

Paragraph 1. The rules of the order apply to foreign enterprises and enterprises owned in paragrapht by foreign nationals, hereinafter called "enterprises," operating on the basis of the law of 6 July 1982 with rules for conducting economic activity in small-scale manufacturing by legitimate and proximate foreign persons on the territory of the People's Republic of Poland (DZIENNIK USTAW 1985 No 13, item 58).

Paragraph 2.1 The enterprise may employ Polish citizens residing in the country, hereinafter called "employees" exclusively through the local governmental administrative body specified qualified in recruitment and social matters and within the limits of recruitment as defined in the license to conduct economic activity.

2. The rule of paragraph 1 also applies to employees for whom work in the enterprise constitutes supplementary employment and to persons doing publishing work.

Paragraph 3. Employees who have quit at their previous place of employment or who have been discharged from work without notice through their own fault may not be directed to the enterprise for employment.

Paragraph 4.1 The enterprise is obliged to notify the body named in paragraph 2.1 of its request for employees within the time limits and on the form established by that body.

2. The request for employees should describe in particular:

- 1) The requirements which the candidate for employment should meet (occupation, experience),
 - 2) The qualifications in force in the announced place of employment,
 - 3) Wages,
 - 4) Working conditions.
3. The request should be brought up to date by the enterprises at monthly intervals.
4. The enterprise is obliged to inform the body named in Paragraph 2.1 of the hiring of an employee recommended by the body within seven days.

Paragraph 5. This order is effective as of the date of publication.

President of the Council of Ministers in place of Z. Messner.

12776

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POLITICS

POLAND

HARSHER CRIMINAL SENTENCING EFFECTIVE, SAYS REVIEW

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Izabella Czaplarska and Romana Kolazinska: "Crime and Penal Policy Three Months After Passage of the Law on More Stringent Responsibility"]

[Text] On 16 October First Deputy Minister of Justice Tadeusz Skora met with journalists in Popow near Warsaw. The subject of the meeting, which was organized on the initiative of the SD's Socio-Legal Publicists Club, was crime and penal policy. Also discussed were conditions for executing sentences. Representatives of the Association of Polish Lawyers board of directors also participated in the meeting.

Penal policy has not met with unequivocal acceptance in society, said T. Skora. Alongside comments on the need to make penalties more stringent in the face of the threat of an increase in crime, there are also opinions and arguments contradicting these tendencies. The department of justice and its administration, responsible for public security under circumstances of a rapid increase in crime (by about 200,000 crimes annually over five years), have come in favor of a more stringent penal policy.

Data from the third quarter of this year indicate that for the first time in several years the increase in crime has been checked. This year only .6 percent more proceedings were initiated. The number of crimes against health and life (i.e., robbery, by 5 percent) as well as certain kinds of crimes against property: theft and breaking into public buildings--by 5 percent, private property--by 1 percent, have decreased. However, a significant increase was noted in economic offenses (by 71 percent), criminal-financial offenses and cases of poor management. Losses caused by offenses against the public economy increased last year by 1.7 billion zloties and total about 15 billion zloties through the third quarter.

Three months after passage of the law on special responsibility in accelerated proceedings, 10,300 cases have been brought to court, in which 8190 people were convicted of 8600 offenses. Estimating to the end of the year, about 30,000 offenders will be convicted in these proceedings.

Summary proceedings were applied in 6700 cases in three months, with sentences of restricted freedom being issued in one-third of them and fines in the

remaining cases. Objections to this type of proceeding were raised in only 1354 instances and these cases will come before the court in a normal manner. As it turns out them, the fears expressed in debates on the draft of the law on special responsibility that almost all cases in summary proceedings, because of objections would return to the court and proceed in a normal manner, were groundless.

T. Skora also noted that a significant number of special retrials by the minister of justice filed during the first three quarters of this year (515 with respect to 649 people) were dictated by the need to sharpen sanctions and standardize court practices in this regard. The overwhelming majority of these retrials were to the disadvantage of the defendants.

In the journalists' animated discussion, members of the Association of Polish Lawyers administration and scholars assumed a different, often controversial position regarding penal policy. Arguments against maintaining the trend toward sharpening penalties for the long term were also cited.

Consideration was also given to execution of the penalties of restricted freedom and fines, adjudged mainly against less corrupt offenders, the perpetrators of less serious crimes. This year a deeper analysis of the issuance and execution of such penalties was made. They were also the subject of debate by the Sejm Committee on Internal Affairs and the Judiciary and the Committee on Compliance with Law, Public Order and Social Discipline of the Council of Ministers. It was affirmed that the penalty of restricted freedom, the only one which is not executed directly by the courts or their specialized branches, is facing difficulties in its fulfillment.

12776

CSO: 2600/80

POLITICS

POLAND

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON CLERICALISM--"The traditions and present state of political clericalism" were the subject of a scientific conference that was held in Warsaw. Taking part in the conference, which was organized by the Center for the Improvement of Lay Personnel of the Society for the Promotion of Secular Culture [TKKS], were over 100 participants from the entire country--experts on religion, philosophers and TKKS members and lecturers. Professors Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, Jan Legowicz and Zbigniew Stachowski delivered lectures during the conference. The issue of clericalism's relationship to national culture and changes in church socio-political doctrine were discussed in the lectures. In summarizing the conference, Prof Tadeusz M. Jaroszewski, chairman of the TKKS Main Administration, said that the need for decisive opposition to the manifestations of clericalism is becoming every more apparent in the social consciousness. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Oct 85 p 2] 12776

ACADEMICIANS ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS--In the Krakow division of the Polish Academy of Sciences, a meeting of PAN personnel with the director of the Institute of National Memorabilia, Prof Kazimierz Kakol, took place on 23 October. Discussed were church-state relations as presented in K. Kakol's recently published book, "Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski as I Knew Him." [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 85 p 2] 12776

CSO: 2600/110

POLITICS

ROMANIA

WORKERS 'HIDE REALITY' IN COMPLAINTS TO PARTY ORGANS

Bucharest MUNCA DE PARTID in Romanian Oct 85 pp 92-93

[Text] One of the most important measures expressing the deeply democratic content and revolutionary mechanism belonging to our society is the citizens' full right to come forward without embarrassment to the various party, state, economic, mass and public organs with complaints, letters and requests, either in writing or in hearings. By using these, more and more workers are contributing to bringing out and generalizing valuable experience. They make proposals for improving activity in various areas, they signal various shortcomings and difficulties, making it easier to eliminate them and to discover the reasons for them, to find out who is guilty and to take appropriate measures in each case. All this has the effect anticipated due to the fact that the immense majority of those writing letters or coming to hearings are proof of high responsibility and have principles, they tell the facts as they are, they strive with their complaints that proposals be made which contribute to solving the problems raised.

There are many such examples. However, unfortunately, there also is another category of person which, although small, does not take into account these basic requirements, which brings harm to work in this basic area of our worker-revolutionary democracy, which artificially creates various difficulties by taking some cadres away from their work to investigate with not one result, by disturbing the activity of others called on to give information. Here is one graphic example: Maria R, of Zarnesti in Brasov County, wrote a letter to our editors in which she "drew attention to" many abuses and illegal acts by the director of the Joint State Commercial Enterprise in Zarnesti as well as serious shortcomings in the activity of some managers. Of course, these letters are treated with the greatest attention, which the Secretariat of the Brasov County Party Committee also gave it. A broad collective was made up of party activists, workers from the court, militia and so forth, headed by a bureau member. All the activity and management of each store was investigated over a long time, in the end determining the lack of foundation of the letter. MR had made up everything like a kind of revenge because as a manager she had committed various illegal acts like changing prices for some types of shoes and selling them above cost, creating surpluses in stock through dishonest methods, acts for which she was sentenced to jail and kicked out of the party.

In some cases, in order to obtain certain personal advantages at any price, some of those writing letters hide the facts. M. Gheorghe, former driver for a unit in Oravita, Caras Severin County, complained that although he was "an example in his trade and in behavior," the step was taken abusively to change him from the bus he had worked on for many years. However, investigation into the letter brought out completely other facts. In 1983, after he had taken an unexcused 6-day absence, he signed a written commitment that he would respect the work program and the orders received. But in 1984 he recorded even more unexcused absences, also being penalized in November because he did not respect an order for transport to a unit, disturbing the production process! Angry because he had been changed from his bus, he did not come around work anymore!! In such situations the law provides for cancelling the work contract. Although he enjoyed clemency despite all the help received, this person did not make the necessary effort to eliminate the shortcomings and continued to fall from one deviation into another, which means that nobody and nothing can exempt him from the consequences of his behavior.

There also are situations in which some fall from one mistake into another due to the lack of firmness from party organs and organizations toward their behavior. N. Costel, a bus driver from the Neamt IJTL [expansion unknown], and a party member, showed his dissatisfaction because he was penalized since, as he writes us, "they made a check and found me with two passengers" (without tickets--our note) "for which I bear responsibility." But the bus is not personal property and for good reason the unit leadership penalized him. Unfortunately, the base organization's bureau did not take action, as would have been natural, in order to place the case into discussion by the general meeting, in order to draw all the lessons and take the appropriate measures along the party line.

There also are cases in which some comrades, recognizing that they erred, committing certain violations for which they were penalized, still write, expressing their regret and requesting intervention in order to eliminate the penalty. It is self understood that it is not within anyone's power to refute or change a decision taken in a well-thought-out way in the spirit of state provisions and of instructions, the only reasonable path for avoiding any penalty constituting permanent concern of each person to behave day after day in conformity with the requirements and demands imposed as party members.

We repeat: the immense majority of those sending letters or coming to hearings contributes directly to a better knowledge of the facts and to eliminating shortcomings. But there still are people here and there who, profiting abusively from the broad rights guaranteed by the system of our worker-revolutionary democracy, frequently keeping their anonymity or giving the right to others, set about slandering, deforming the facts, attempting to come out clean from situations in which they have arrived due to their own rashness and their own asocial behavior. Of course, these types of cases should receive the proper response and the ones doing a good job are those party committees and base organization bureaus which, in examining activity in this area, put into discussion by the plenums and general meetings the cases of unprincipled use of the right of petition, contributing to purging one of the most unhealthy social behaviors.

POLITICS

ROMANIA

DECREE ON IMPROVING SERVICING OF MINING EQUIPMENT

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 51, 19 Oct 85 pp 2-3

["Decree of the Council of State Concerning Measures for Improving the Activity of Technical Assistance and Service for Machines, Installations and Equipment for the Mining Industry"]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Art. 1--The activity of technical assistance in installing, putting into operation as well as servicing, during the warranty period and following the warranty period, machines, installations and equipment delivered to the mining industry stipulated in the appendix,* (*The appendix is being transmitted to the institutions concerned.) which is an integral part of the present decree, is provided by units of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry and units of the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry.

Art. 2--The organizational structure of the Timisoara Industrial Central for Mining Equipment and Cranes, under the guidance and control of the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry is augmented by a department of technical assistance and service, subordinate to the technical director of the industrial central, which will coordinate and be responsible for the entire activity of technical assistance carried out by the units of the Ministry of Heavy Equipment Industry and Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry in installing, putting into operation as well as servicing under the warranty, machines, installations and equipment for the mining industry.

Art. 3--The department of technical assistance and service will be organized in accordance with articles 9 and 10 of Decree No 162/1973 concerning the establishing of unitary structural norms for economic units and will coordinate the activity of technical assistance and service for the entire central through the technical assistance and service section in the Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise.

Art. 4--The Bucharest Enterprise Firm for Installation and Service of Automation and Telecommunications, subordinate to the Bucharest Industrial Central for Automation Equipment, under the guidance and control of the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry, will carry out, according to the agreement, operations for installing electrotechnical and electronic automation equipment as well as technical assistance and service, during the warranty period and after the warranty period.

Art. 5--The work system of the working personnel in the section and of the workshops of technical assistance and service during the installation work, while the project is being put into operation and during the warranty period and post-warranty period will be the same as that approved for construction units of the end user to whom they are giving technical assistance.

Art. 6--The section for technical assistance and service in Timisoara Mechanical Enterprises, in the workshops and working groups in its structure, will be set up with local personnel and will carry out its activity in the main mining basins, which will be established by the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry.

Art. 7--The Timisoara Mechanical Enterprise will be equipped with three service cars and two field passenger cars for service use and the Bucharest Enterprise-Firm for Installation and Service for Automation and Telecommunications will be equipped with two field passenger cars for service use, supplementing accordingly the appendices to Decree No 277/1979, on the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry and the Ministry of the Electrical Engineering Industry.

Art. 8--The provisions of the present decree are applied within the framework of the indicators of the economic and financial plan approved by the Ministry of the Heavy Equipment Industry for 1985.

Nicolae Ceausescu
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 17 October 1985
No 324

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CSO: 2700/82

POLITICS

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

REMOVAL, APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Ion Cioara is relieved of his position as minister of silviculture, Comrade Eugen Tarhon is appointed minister of silviculture and is relieved of his position as deputy minister of wood processing and construction materials, Comrade Ion Petrescu is relieved of his position as deputy minister of silviculture, and Comrade Ion Tabaras is appointed deputy minister of silviculture. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 3, 18 Jan 86 p 2]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER--The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Ion Zipis is appointed deputy minister of agriculture. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 1, 15 Jan 86 p 2]

CSO: 2700/81

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

KOSOVO CONSTITUTIONAL COURT STATEMENT ON BILINGUALISM

LD301012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 29 Jan 86

/Text/ Pristina, 29 Jan (TANJUG)--The Constitutional Court of Kosovo has not either in one of its decisions or in its documentation adopted the stand that prescribing bilingualism (or trilingualism in places where Turks live) as a special condition for taking up employment is an anticonstitutional and illegal category. Such a stand would go against the obligations of the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the law on realizing the equality of the languages and alphabets of nations and nationalities in the province and the political documents relating to the guarantee of the equal application and use of the Albanian and Serbo-Croatian languages and alphabets.

This is stated among other things in an announcement by the Constitutional Court of Kosovo which was distributed to journalists today. It in fact contests the recent statement by Federal Social Attorney of Self-management Ivica Cacan, who as reported by some of the media, said that the Constitutional Court of Kosovo believes that the decree on the knowledge of two languages as a condition for employment is an unconstitutional requirement.

The announcement goes on to cite the stand of this court according to which bilingualism as a condition for taking up employment can be envisaged in self-managing official documents and that the knowledge of two languages, depending on the nature of the jobs and work, is an essential condition for carrying them out successfully. Prescribing bilingualism, the announcement says, should reflect the nature of the jobs and work of every worker in the relevant organization of associated labor or other self-managing organization or community.

This condition, in the view of the Kosovo Constitutional Court, cannot be identified with national affiliation, and, it is stressed, the view and practice that only members of nationalities should know a nonmother-tongue are unacceptable. All those employed in the social sector who have contacts with working people and citizens must communicate in the language of their client to the extent to which the constitution guarantees him this right. Thus the realization of this constitutional right of the working man or citizen should not be restricted because of lack of knowledge of the client's language on the part of those for whom the execution jobs and work task requires an essential knowledge of the language of the area. Therefore, the authors of the announcement concludes, the inclusion of the condition of bilingualism in

the aforementioned circumstances accords with constitutional, legal, and political directions, because legality in the area of the use and application of the languages and alphabets of the nations and nationalities is thereby consistently realized.

The announcement also states that this court has only intervened in those cases where bilingualism as a condition was prescribed for the jobs and work tasks of workers in management positions and underlines that the Kosovo Constitutional Court has not adopted the stance that this condition can be exceptionally prescribed, but that it is the self-managing right of the exponents of self-managing official documents. In the case of rewards for workers who know Albanian and Serbo-Croatian, the court emphasizes that a part of the personal income of the worker may be acquired on this basis, but that it should reflect the results of the concrete application and use of the languages and alphabets in the everyday execution of jobs and work tasks. It is undeniable that the worker who carries out work in two languages has, to a certain extent, a more complex and demanding job than the worker who executes those tasks in just one language--the announcement of the Kosovo Constitutional Court says in conclusion.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

TANJUG NOTES KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD020215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 1 Feb 86

/Excerpts/ Pristina, 1 Feb (TANJUG)--The results which the Kosovo LC has achieved between the 13th and 14th conferences do not correspond to the intensity of the ideopolitical activity of the LC and other organized socialist forces in the province. The reasons for this are numerous: they above all lie in the very complex economic, social, and political conditions in which the LCY as a whole, and the Kosovo LC in particular, has operated and realized its leading role. This was stated at today's Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session by Bajram Seljani, Provincial Committee Presidium member, in his introductory speech pertaining to the proposal contained in the report on the work of the Provincial Committee and the basic characteristics of the activity of the Kosovo LC between the 13th and 14th conferences.

Stressing that the consequences of the economic crisis are more sharply apparent in the Kosovo economy and that the more successful realization of the Kosovo LC's leading ideopolitical role has been made more difficult by the political security situation following the counterrevolutionary events, Seljani noted that the focus of Kosovo Communists' activity and struggle in this 4-year period was constantly directed at the more rapid and successful removal of the causes and very serious consequences of these events, the eradication of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the indoctrination of young people, and the exposure of its reactionary platform of a "Kosovo republic" and "ethnically pure Kosovo." Other nationalisms have been encouraged and activated in the country, and in Kosovo, namely Serbian and Montenegrin during this period, and also dogmatic, reactionary, antisocialist and antiself-managing ideologies.

The Kosovo LC's work and activity has often been burdened with various tasks that exceeded the realistic possibilities and existing forces for their effective solution. This is one of the reasons why we have not fully succeeded in practicably realizing in every environment during this period some of the current tasks of the 12th LCY Congress, the 9th Serbian LC Congress, and the 13th Kosovo LC conference.

On the other hand, Seljani noted, despite qualitative changes within the Kosovo LC, its organizations and organs are not sufficiently well-qualified to successfully realize the leading ideopolitical and leadership role in such very

complex conditions, and this is their weakest point. However, despite numerous subjective weaknesses, the Kosovo LC has succeeded, thanks to very intensive, continual, and organized activity, in mobilizing the greater part of its membership and other subjective forces in the period between the two conferences to more effectively resolve the most pressing economic and other sociopolitical issues and to constantly strengthen unity and trust. Enumerating the Kosovo LC's individual activities and operations and its involvement in all problems in the province, Seljani stressed that not all of the tasks set by the congresses, the political platform on Kosovo, the 13th Kosovo LC conference, and the LC action program have been realized, but added that very positive changes have been made. Bajram Seljani said that activity aimed at stabilizing the political-security situation in Kosovo has been hindered by the appearance of all the other nationalisms in the country and various reactionary, separatist, unitarist, dogmatic, antiself-managing, and antisocialist ideologies. Certain individuals in the information media, in particular the journals, have inflicted great damage in this respect because of their biased reporting, or rather the disinformation of the broader Yugoslav public in connection with the overall activity that has been carried out in this period. All this, and especially the ill-intentioned tendencies to compromise a number of the responsible cadres in the province, individual revolutionaries, LCY Central Committee members, and some Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium members, has given rise to confusion, uncertainty, nervousness, and dissatisfaction not only on the part of the public of Kosovo but further afield as well.

In the discussion on the proposed report on the work of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee and the main features of the Kosovo LC's activity between the 13th and 14 conferences, Milorad Moracic noted that not all Provincial Committee members are equally committed to implementing the tasks posed by this forum, and that individuals behave in accordance with their personal inclinations after the sessions. He also criticized the Provincial Committee for failing to make a serious analysis of this issue, pointing out that nearly one-third of discussions at its sittings give stereotyped briefings on the LC's activities in individual municipalities. Pointing to a number of matters which the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee has failed to deal with sufficiently during this period, Moracic particularly stressed the matter of the political and security situation and the problem of the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins. Asking whether the reactionary slogan regarding an ethnically pure Kosovo had been thoroughly and finally exposed, he warned that this had not been done sufficiently.

According to Nazmi Mustafa, the period which has elapsed has been difficult, but glorious as well for Kosovo Communists and other progressive forces. It was not easy, in his view, for Kosovo Communists in this battle, but they also came up against other manifestations that hampered their struggle to stabilize the situation. People in assemblies and other forums assert that nothing has been achieved in the battle against Albanian irredentism, and dispute everything that truly has been achieved in eradicating it. Those who think like that, Mustafa said, are against the LCY Central Committee political platform and the LCY line.

It was decided that the draft of this report, as well as the other proposed documents, should be submitted for public debate.

The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee members supported a number of suggestions and comments on the draft resolution for the 14th Kosovo LC conference.

The draft resolution and the comments from today's debate will be submitted for public debate, which will then be summed up by the Provincial LC Committee. It will then be submitted to the delegates of the 14th Kosovo LC conference on less than 30 days prior to its convocation.

Further in today's session's proceedings, the draft amendments and addenda to the Kosovo LC statute were adopted. Azem Vlasi, in summarizing this document, said it will be more concise and somewhat shorter, and focused upon the essential issues of internal relations, methods of organization, operation, and realizing the LC's leading role in the struggle to further strengthen and develop democratic socialist self-managing relations within society.

With regard to Kosovo LC position in relations in the LCY and the Serbian LC, this basically remains as it has been up to now, and is in accordance with the essence of relations in the LCY as a unified, revolutionary organization and vanguard composed of the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces as equal parts and independent organizations. This means that the Kosovo LC is an independent organization within a unified LCY and is an integral part of the Serbian LC.

The independence of the LC's of the republics and provinces, and consequently the independence of the Kosovo LC as well proceeds from the sociohistorical nature of our federative community and the relations founded in the LCY upon that basis. The fact that the Leagues of Communists of the provinces also are integral parts of the Serbian LC also proceeds from the nature of relations within the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a composite democratic self-managing community.

All these aspects of relations within our community, and accordingly within the League of Communists as well, are not contradictory and in opposition to one another, but, on the contrary, are the sole possible logical ones, and are dialectically linked /words indistinct/. The independence of the republican and provincial leagues within a unified LC implies their total and equal responsibility for unity as a whole, that is, for the unity of the LCY. And equal possibility also means total equality, Vlasi said.

Therefore, he added, we believe that relations within the Serbian LC cannot be built upon some sort of system of subordination, nor is it possible to derive tendentious conclusions in a simplified alleging that the independence of the provinces also means the existence of some third part of the Serbian LC.

We believe, Vlasi went on, that it is sufficient regarding the nature of internal relations within the LCY that it be defined as a unified organization, and that the republican and provincial leagues, as parts of a unified LCY and as independent organizations, should ensure organizations and ideopolitical activities

and action as unified entities on the territory of the republic and province. He recalled that the dilemmas over definition of the republican and provincial leagues as unified organizations have been overcome by the LCY Central Committee Presidium's standpoint whose definition will be taken over in a unified way by the statutes of the LC's of the republic and provinces.

Boro Drmoncic, president of the Statutory Commission of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, began by recalling that the draft new statute has no regulations regarding the responsibility of that province's LC nor regarding the dissolution of municipal LC committees. Svetislav Vukovic called for the recently adopted standpoints of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the position of the LC republican and provincial organizations to be incorporated in the Kosovo LC draft statute.

This proposal was taken up first of all by Kolj Siroka, Kosovo LC Provincial Committee president, and then also by Ivan Stambolic, Serbian LC Central Committee president, who emphasized that most of the disputes over the statutory regulation of the position of the Serbian LC and the provincial LC's had been resolved, and that these standpoints will be submitted at the 17th Serbian LC Central Committee session. The provincial committee supported these suggestions which will go for public debate, along with the draft of the Kosovo LC proposed statute.

In connection with Veli Deva's suggestion that the Provincial Committee must be brief on the details of the conversation with Kosovo veterans living in Belgrade, and in particular on certain attacks upon the Kosovo LC and a number of its prominent cadres, mention of several issues was made at the conclusion of today's session linked with specific manifestations and tendencies which are finding expression on certain public platform and in a number of newspapers, and which are aimed at imposing evaluations of the general situation in Kosovo which contradict the LC's evaluations and the true state of affairs in that province. It was concluded that the Committee Presidium Provincial should draw up separate information on this, and that it should be debated and specific standpoints be laid down at one of the forthcoming committee sessions.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

HASANI ADDRESSES KOSOVO WRITERS' CONFERENCE

Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 24 Jan 86

/Text/ Pristina, 24 Jan (TANJUG)--Today's Kosovo Writers' Society conference adopted a new action program, and elected a new president, secretary and members of the society's presidium. The new president of the Kosovo Writers' Society, replacing Hasan Mekulija, is Milenko Jevtovic and Anton Berisa was elected secretary.

Addressing Kosovo writers, Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and a wellknown writer, stressed the responsibility of writers in opposing Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and every other type of nationalism. Pointing out that nationalistic indoctrination had particularly penetrated this area of history, Hasani said that in Kosovo also it had been confirmed that nationalism was too shallow to have any effect.

Nationalism appears as a mask which conceals a desire for a return to the past and to overcome attitudes. It is always characterized by generalizations. Nationalism puts all Serbs, Albanians, Montenegrins and all others in the same line. And all this is used as a stimulus, as Davico /Serbian writer/ says, for rekindling the most cannibalistic hatred among the most primitive people. It is certain, Hasani went on to say, that there is not much in common between Albanian multimillionaires, Albanian thieves, owners of various villages, and a progressive intellectual. They may speak the same language, quote the same Skenderbe, Frasheri and Boljetinec, or pray and cross themselves in the same way, but they still belong to different worlds. For a worker and villager, for every progressive man, regardless of their national affiliation, the symbols are primarily Boro and Ramiz /Albanian national heroes/; that which is common; that to which for centuries we have been and still are referring to; and that which, in general, is socialist and humane.

Stressing the particular place and role of the writer in what he called this demand of time and the future, Hasani concluded that a shared life on this territory presents a very good basis for great humanist creativity, and for overcoming all intranational divisions and separations, which should have no place among creators and writers.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

SERBIAN WRITERS CRITICIZE PETROVIC SENTENCE

LD242023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2358 GMT 23 Jan 86

/Excerpts/ Belgrade, 23 Jan (TANJUG)--The involvement of the Serbian Writers' Association in the area of literary, professional, and cultural politics, which has yielded many fruits, has been overshadowed recently by the involvement of its members in social and political questions. This was said by Milenko Vucetic in the opening speech at this evening's meeting of the Aktiv of the Communist Writers devoted to the activity of the LC in the work of the Serbian Writers' Association.

Some of the association's moves have from time to time been wrongly interpreted, sometimes because they were clumsily withdrawn or because they were damaged by simultaneous tactless remarks. The causes of certain misunderstandings have also been situations when individual actions are equated with the activity of the association. If these actions proceed from unacceptable positions, and there is no immediate reaction to them--which is above all the task of communist writers--then such an equation is unavoidable and inflicts great damage on the association.

The whole situation in Kosovo is not a question which should not occupy the attention of writers, but it is most essential that in considering this problem from humanistic, intellectual and moral positions there is not a tendency to adopt other, in particular nationalistic, positions, Vucetic emphasized. He went on to say that cultural life should not be hindered by excessive normativism. The relations, ties and cooperation between the Serbian Writers' Association and the Writers' Associations of Kosovo and Vojvodina should be built on foundations of culture and creativity.

In the opening speech it was stressed, among other things, that administrative measures, as a form of resolving disagreements in creativity, are not appropriate to the principles of our democratic practice.

They undermine or incapacitate the purpose and range of professional and social criticism, encourage dogmatic forces and often incite and encourage right-wing tendencies in literary and social life.

In this connection the writers at the meeting expressed their disagreement with the verdict of a prison sentence passed on Prof Dragoljub Petrovic for

his text published in KNIJIZEVNE NOVINE. The participants in this evening's meeting also disagreed with the stances in this article which have already undergone ideopolitical criticism in public.

Writers and their association have the right to involve themselves with political questions, but in doing so should be aware of the manner and positions from which they act, it was said at the meeting. Taking part in the discussion was also Radivoj Cveticanin, the Serbian LC Central Committee executive secretary for culture, who said the LC is interested in strengthening the constructive and cooperative line in the Serbian Writers Organization, but that the impression is that that line had to a certain degree been interrupted recently. There is insistance in the writers' organization on democracy, but this is often misused. In handling political subjects there is a need for greater moderation, rationalism and responsibility in the Serbian Writers' Association, said Cveticanin.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES HEAD OUTLINES AIMS

LD311419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 31 Jan 86

/Text/ Belgrade, 31 Jan (TANJUG)--The basic role of the Center for Strategic Studies (CCS), which started work in Belgrade at the end of last year, is to offer a study base for state bodies and social organizations for the adoption of scientifically and expertly comprehensively base, consistent, good quality, and timely decisions.

According to Sergej Kraigher, chairman of the CSS Program Council, the center will carry out this role through the work and gathering together of the best qualified and most expert people from the whole of Yugoslavia who are acquainted with international problems.

The Program Council which was appointed by the Federal Executive Council has the most important role in establishing the center's orientation particularly in formulating its program tasks. The council contains prominent scientific and public workers from all parts of Yugoslavia who have demonstrated their knowledge of the center's area of work by their scientific and expert work up to now.

In a statement for TANJUG Sergej Kraigher specified that the Center for Strategic Studies has an integrating function, for it will favor the unification of efforts and results by all scientific and expert forces in the country who are responsible for various spheres of international relations and the most topical questions in spheres which are of crucial interest for Yugoslavia.

The center will also act as a coordinator, for it will try to coordinate the programs of individual scientific and expert institutions in the country to achieve the best possible division of work between them. At the same time, the center will initiate and stimulate fundamental and long-term research for which a need is felt, which has not been carried out sufficiently in Yugoslav scientific research, and university centers, and in expert bodies and organizations.

According to Sergej Kraigher, the aim of the center is to make use in the best and most socially useful way of all valuable research which is being carried out in our republics and provinces as well as all initiatives--which have not been taken advantage of sufficiently--which are of interest for adopting the

country's major strategic decisions. The center will also try to make the best possible use of the contribution of high quality potential, whose study can help in the practical and operational forming of the SFRY's nonaligned foreign policy strategy.

Kraigher added that for a long time the need has been felt to found an autonomous scientific and expert institution which through research and analysis in direct cooperation with practice would carry out systemic strategic research. In the complex conditions through which the world is passing today, and in conditions of the intermingling of different tendencies and social processes, we need, according to Kraigher, more so than up to now, to throw scientific light on contemporary phenomena in international relations and their effects on Yugoslavia. This, according to Kraigher, will offer a suitable contribution to the creation of a Yugoslav foreign policy strategy and its realization in the specific conditions of the contemporary world and international relations. It is therefore understandable that many state and social bodies, including the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, the Federal Executive Council, and the Secretariats for Foreign and Internal Affairs and Defense, have supported the founding of the Center for Strategic Studies.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

CLAIMS OF BULGARIANS LIVING IN MACEDONIA GROUNDLESS

LD021439 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1245 GMT 2 Feb 86

/Article: "Attack on Yugoslavia"/

/Text/ Belgrade, 2 Feb (TANJUG)--Bulgaria's groundless claims that the "Bulgarian population," not the Yugoslavs, live in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were reiterated recently in an interview by Konstantin Palesustski, the author of the recently published book "The Yugoslav CP and Macedonian Question, 1919-1945," to the Blagoevgrad daily RABOTNICESKO DELO.

Palesustski assesses the solving of the national question in Yugoslavia through the federal system (and thereby the creation of Macedonia) as "nationalism," and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia's determination in 1941 to preserve the integrity of the country as "unitarism."

The principles on the federal system and the safeguarding of the integrity were laid down in the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ (Antifascist Council of the People's Liberation of Yugoslavia) on 29 November 1943, the document by which the foundations of new Yugoslavia were laid.

In evoking the slogan "one people, one state, one party" which, according to Palesustski's unfounded claims was "very popular in Macedonia" in the first days of war, he confirms that the author of the slogan was Bulgaria.

He inadvertently reveals Bulgarian CP Central Committee's full commitment to providing a "communist justification" for the Nazi-assisted occupation of Macedonia by Tzarist-fascist Bulgaria in World War second, and thereby also the Bulgarian Communist Party's support of the then plans for dismembering Yugoslavia and removing it from the European political scene.

The fact that Palesustski's book is being advertized by PRINISKO DELO as the "unmasking of the wrong stands" of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on the national question, especially the Macedonian national question, "in not only the past but today as well," only actualizes his attacks.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

YOUTHS SENTENCED FOR INSULTING SONGS--Jajce 24 Jan (TANJUG)--A rally of citizens in Besselj, one of the largest villages in the Jajce commune, has strongly condemned a group of troublemaking youths who sang songs which insulted and denigrated the socialist, patriotic, national and moral sensitivities of the citizens. The municipal magistrate's court in Jajce has already pronounced sentences on three of the hooligans. Zoran Budes, Luka Glavas and Mato Perak were sentenced to 60 days imprisonment. In front of about a hundred inhabitants of Gornji Besselj they sang songs which insulted and denigrated the name and works of Comrade Tito and extolled Ante Pavelic and the Croatian /words indistinct/. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 24 Jan 86 LD/ 12228

PRISTINA TV BEGINNING BROADCASTING--Pristina, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--From 9 February, Romanies in Kosovo will be able to watch a broadcast in their own language on Pristina TV. Pristina TV thus becomes the only TV center in the country to broadcast in four languages. The startup of the Romany language program did not come about by accident or spontaneously, it was said at today's press conference. It was preceded by serious preparations which are in harmony with the possibilities of this TV center and with the aim of realizing in practice LCY demands and decisions on national equality. The Romany language broadcast, called "Anglunipe" /Future/ will be an entertainment-documentary program and will be broadcast once a week and last 15 minutes. The aim of this broadcast is to portray the achievements of the Romanies in Kosovo and the country and thus contribute to the national and cultural affirmation of this ethnic group. As this is the only Romany language broadcast in the country, Pristina TV is expecting that all TV centers will soon be broadcasting it. /Text/ /Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 3 Feb 86 LD/ 12228

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